INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 86 BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

# WHOLE-SALE ROUND UP OF DELHI LEADERS.

## Martial Law Thompson's Achievement

—:o:—

## 10,000 PERSONS BREAK LAW AT BHIMRAD.

—:o:—

## Pt. Motilal Sells Contraband Salt

## CALCUTTA MUSLIMS JOIN SATYAGRAHA

**True to his word, Mahatma ji proceeded on Wednesday to Bhimrad and broke the Salt Act in the presence of over 10,000 persons who had collected there long before he reached there, from Surat and neighbouring villages. He collected and distributed the contraband salt. The enthusiasm of people knew no bounds.**

**Dr. Ghia informed the huge crowds gathered together at Bhimrad that the Police Patel of Khajot was taking down the names of women who had broken the Salt Act in collecting the contraband.**

**Addressing the gathering at Bhimrad Mahatmaji said he was overjoyed to hear the news about leaders' arrests. That was, he said, the only way to hasten the advent of Swaraj. He advised people to be bold and always to take and manufacture contraband salt.**

**Pt. Motilal Nehru sold about a tola of salt manufactured by 10 volunteers for Rs. 9. He supervised the inauguration of the Satyagraha campaign at Rae Barelli.**

**Bengal Muslim Workers' League has been formed to participate in the Satyagraha movement. An appeal signed by 21 Muslim leaders of Bengal urges Muslims to join freedom's struggle.**

**Seth Govindas, Pundit Dwarkaprasad and other volunteers broke Salt Act by preparing salt from saltpetre in Jubbulpore.**

**Darbar Gopaldas and Mr. Talati were handcuffed by the Kaira Police and their heads have been shaved.**

**Arrests of prominent leaders from various parts are reported. In Delhi Sjts. Devidas Gandhi, Asaf Ali, Lala Shankarlal, Srimatis Sattyavati and Parvatidevi, Mr. F. H. Ansari, Lala Deshbandhu and others have been arrested under Section 124-A (Sedition). Salt Law is broken and contraband salt is being sold at many centres, ladies figuring prominently at Vile Parle.**

**The merchants of Contai have resorted to social boycott of all Government officials.**

**Salt Act was broken at Noakhali under the leadership of Mr. Harjival Nag.**

**The conviction of Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande has created a great stir in Belgaum.**

**The Bombay Satyagraha Committee has intensified the campaign. Two hundred volunteers will break Salt Law to-day at 20 different points. Salt pans are under preparation at Congress House.**

**Mr. S. B. Bhadeshwar, Secretary of the Parel Congress Committee, has been arrested for delivering speeches at street corners.**

(From Our Special Representative)

SURAT, April 9.

CAMP BHIMRAD.—Exactly on the spot where Gandhiji's son Ramdas Gandhi and four other volunteers were arrested on Sunday last for gathering and selling contraband salt Mahatmaji and over 10,000 people from Surat and neighbouring villages committed breach of the Salt Act this morning, by collecting and distributing illicit salt. This was the second challenge which Gandhiji gave and came off with flying colours. Since early morning crowds of people were continuously streaming to the base of operations from the city and villages round about. Bhimrad had become a veritable place of pilgrimage. A batch of over 100 volunteers from Bardoli and Chorasi stationed at Surat marched in the morning to the field. This was joined by another batch from Bardoli who was under Sjt. Ramdas Gandhiji's command and which since his arrest has been put under the command of his brother Sjt. Manilal Gandhi. Hundreds of women had come walking from long distances to participate in the great campaign of breaking the salt law. Village women sang national songs keeping the waiting gathering in excellent spirit.

Scenes of great enthusiasm were in evidence thoughout the proceedings. The huge gathering which was composed of men women and children representing all classes and avocations congregated in the middle of a dry Creek. It was in this creek that Sjt. Ramdas Gandhi and his volunteers had collected a large quantity of illicit salt on the first day of the National Week. Long stretches of marshy lands all around and cloudy skies overhead had made the magnificent gathering of khaddar-clad humanity a unique spectacle. Gandhiji was about an hour late in coming as his car got punctured "en route" Nobody felt the tedium of waiting as the gathering was kept in high spirits by enthusiasm worked up to a high pitch by songs about Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai.

### MAHATMA AT MANY FRONTS.

—:o:—

### Salt Law Is As Good As Gone.

(From Our Special Representative)

JALALPUR (Camp Dandi) April 9.

Gandhiji left Surat by the afternoon fast train and arrived at Navsari a little after. From here he immediately drove to Dandi. Volunteers in this camp, have been now scattered over several battle fronts. Last two days' happenings leave no doubt as to the Government plans. For the time being at any rate they want to pursue a policy of strict non-interference wherever Gandhiji is concerned. Whatever the Government might do the moment is getting momentum beyond all calculation. So far as Jalalpur is concerned the salt tax is as good as gone. This morning a batch of volunteers including several women had a procession in Jalalpur selling contraband salt and singing National songs in which people were asked to prepare and buy contraband salt. Even little boys took part in the procession. Gandhiji has now made up his mind to run every day from one battle front to another. Till the end of the National Week he will return to this camp in the evening. After the National Week he may go to distant centres as well unless he is arrested. Gandhiji's movement are so quick and fitful that it has become very difficult for the Press to follow them.

### SENSATION AMONG HUGE GATHERING.

POLICE PATEL TAKES DOWN NAMES OF WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS

Camp Bhimrad.— Considerable flutter which soon ran into excitement was created among the waiting audience when Dr. Ghia informed the audience that the Police Patel of Khajot the adjoining village was taking down the names of women who had broken the Salt Act by gathering contraband salt. He made a request to that Patel who was among the audience. There was a great rush all of a sudden to have a look at the man. It was some time before the excitement subsided.

### LEADERS' ARRESTS—HARBINGER OF SWARAJ.

—:o:—

### Mahatma's Advice To Break Salt Act.

CAMP BHIMRAD, April 9.

Gandhiji addressing the volunteers and people gathered at Bhimrad said that by arresting the leaders and others, Government were feeling their pulse and putting them to the test. It was their duty to show that their spirit could not be cowed down by putting people in jail. As the news of the arrests and sentences on leaders poured in, his joy knows no bounds, as that is the only way in which people could hasten the advent of Swaraj.

BE BOLD AND FEARLESS.

Gandhiji asked people to be bold and fearless and always to take and manufacture contraband salt. He appealed to women to devote a part of their time in persuading liquor drinkers not to drink and foreign shop-keepers not to import foreign cloth.

Gandhiji then went to the creek and picked up contraband salt.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi has been appointed Captain of Bardoli and Jalalpur batch in the place of Ramdas Gandhi who has been sentenced.—Free Press.

### Women Present Money And Salt To Mahatma.

SURAT, April 9.

Gandhiji arrived at Bhimrad accompanied by Miss Mithuben Petit and his son Mr. Manilal Gandhi amid loud cries of "Gandhiji Ki-jai" and addressed a meeting. Women presented Gandhiji with money and contraband salt collected by them. At the end Gandhiji collected salt and men and woman followed him and collected salt.—A. P.

### MOTILALJI SELLS CONTRABAND SALT.

—:o:—

### Supervises Inauguration Of Satyagraha Campaign.

ALLAHABAD, April 9.

Information is received here today that after the conclusion of the salt manufacturing ceremony at Rae Bareli last evening and after the departure of Pandit Motilal Nehru, who supervised the inauguration of the campaign, Sjt. Satya Narayan, Secretary, Rae Bareli District Congress Committee who led the first batch of Sayagrahi Volunteers, was arrested at night.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, his wife and sister are likely to be in the first batch of Volunteers who begins Satyagraha at Allahabad to-morrow.

Pandit Motilal Nehru supervised the inauguration of Satyagraha Campaign in Rai Bareli last evening. He sold about a tola of salt

(Continued on Page 7.)

### ROLL OF HONOUR

—:o:—

**BOMBAY & SUBURBS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Khursed Nariman | (1 month S.I.) |
| Ali Bahadur Khan | (1 month S.I.) |
| Jamnalal Bajaj | (2 years' R.I. and fine of Rs. 1000). |
| Kishorelal Mashruwala | (2 years' R.I. and fine of Rs. 300.) |
| Gokulbhai Bhatt | (2 years' R.I. and fine of Rs. 300) |
| H. B. Rajah | (6 months' R.I.) |

**BRIMRAD:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ramdas Gandhi | (6 months' R.I.) |

**BORSAD:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Chaturbhuj (Virsad) | 6 months' R.I.) |
| Raojibhai M. Patel | (6 months' R.I.) |

**BELGAUM:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Gangadharrao Despande | (1 week's S.I.) |

**BROACH:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Chandulal Desai | (2 years' R.I.) |
| Five Volunteers | (3 months). |

**AHMEDABAD:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Hariprasad Desai | (3 months). |
| Rohit Mehta | (3 months). |
| Sarabhai & Chandulal | (2 months). |

**KATHIAWAD:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Manilal Kothari | (6 months). |
| Amritlal Seth | (2 years). |
| Fulchand Shah | (6 months). |

**WEDNESDAY'S ARRESTS.**

**AAT**

—:o:—

Manibhai Sarabhai Shatak of Gujarat Vidyapith.

Darbari Sadhu (Parsi) Prohibitionist.

**UTKAL.**

Mr. Gopabandhu Chaudhari.

**DELHI.**

Lala Deshbandhu Gupta.
Lala Shankarlal.
Devidas Gandhi.
F. H. Ansari.
Mrs. Sattyvati.
Mrs. Parvatibai.
Mr. Chamanlal of the "Hindustan Times."
Mr. Asaf Ali.

**CAWNPORE.**

Pt. Harikarnath Sastri.

Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, who was arrested and sentenced to one month's imprisonment along with Mr. Nariman on Tuesday.

### DELHI WOMEN'S LEAD.

—:o:—

### Pickett Foreign Cloth Shops.

DELHI, April 9.

The ladies of Delhi picketted foreign cloth shops to-day at Gandhi chowk under the leadership of Mrs. Indra.—Free Press.

### DEVIDAS GANDHI ARRESTED.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, April 9.

Sjt. Devidas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, and twelve other volunteers were arrested to-day. Devidas was arrested under Section 124-A, I.P.C., and the others under the Salt Act.—A.P.

### BOYCOTT OF COURTS

—:o:—

### Bengal Lawyers' Move.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

At the lead given by Mr. Jogindrachandra Chakravorty, an eminent lawyer of Dinapur, the lawyers of Bengal are considering giving up of practice for a certain period to join the present movement. A Lawyers' convention will be held at Rajshahi during Easter when the final decision will be taken.—Free Press.

### Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

**NEW YORK MARKET.**

**MAY.**

New York, April 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 16.44 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 16.36 |
| Difference | —.08 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 16.36 |
| Difference | —.08 |

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**

Liverpool, April 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 8.31 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 8.28 |
| Difference | —.03 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 8.30 |
| Difference | —.01 |
| Broach Expectation | 277-0-0 |

**LONDON SILVER MARKET**

London, April 9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 19 | 7 | 0 |
| Higher | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Silver Forward | 19 | 6 | 0 |
| Higher | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Tone of Market:—Steady.

**BOMBAY PRICES.**

Bombay, April 9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 44 | 6 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 44 | 3 | 0 |

## WOMAN'S PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

## Attack Liquor & Foreign Cloth & Redeem The Poor.

## MAHATMA'S CALL TO ACTION.

## India's Future Is With Women.

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

Under the caption "To the Women of India" Mahatma Gandhi has written an article for the next issue of "Young India", exhorting them to take up the work of prohibition and foreign cloth boycott:—

"The impatience of some sisters to join the good fight is to me a healthy sign. It was led to the discovery that, however, attractive the campaign against the Salt tax may be for them, to confine themselves to it would be to change a pound for a penny. They will be lost in the crowd. There will be in it no suffering for which they are thirsting in this non-violent warfare. Their contribution should be much greater than men's. To call women the weaker sex is a libel. It is man's injustice to woman. If by strength is meant brute strength, then, indeed, is woman less brute than man. If by it is meant moral power, then woman is immeasurably man's superior. Has she not greater intuition? Is she not more self-sacrificing? Has she not greater powers of endurance? Has she not greater courage? Without her man could not be. If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with woman. I have nursed this thought now for years.

When the women of the Ashram insisted on being taken along with men, something within me told me that they were destined to do greater work in this struggle than merely breaking salt laws. I feel that I have now found that work.

LIQUOR AND FOREIGN CLOTH.

Picketing of liquor shops and foreign cloth shops, though it succeeded beyond expectations up to a point for a time in 1921, it failed because violence crept in. If a real impression is to be created, picketing must be resumed. If it remains peaceful to the end, it will be the quickest way of educating the people concerned. It must never be a matter of coercion, but conversion by moral persuasion. Who can make an effective appeal to the heart than woman? Prohibition of intoxicating liquors and drugs and boycott of foreign cloth have ultimately to be by law, but the law will not come till pressure from below is felt in no uncertain manner. That both are vitally necessary for the nation nobody will dispute. Drink and drugs sap the moral well-being of those who are given to the habit. Foreign cloth undermines the economic foundations of the nation and throws millions out of employment. The distress in each case is felt in the home and, therefore, by the women. Only those women who have drunkards as their husbands know what havoc the drink evil works in homes that once were orderly and peace-giving.

Millions of women in our hamlets know what unemployment means to-day. The Charkha Sangh covers over one hundred thousand women against less than 10,000 men.

TAKE UP THESE TWO THINGS.

Let the women of India take up these two activities and if they specialise in them, they would have contributed more than man to the national freedom. They would have access to power and self-confidence, to which they have hitherto been strangers. Their appeal to the merchants and buyers of foreign cloth and to the liquor dealers and addicts to the habit cannot but melt their hearts. At any rate they, the women, can never be suspected or doing or intending violence to these four classes, nor can the Government long remain supine towards an agitation so peaceful and so restless. The charm will lie in the agitation being initiated and controlled exclusively by women. They may take and should get as much assistance as they need from men, but in strict subordination to them. In this agitation thousands of women, literate and illiterate, can take part. Highly educated women have in this appeal of mine an opportunity of actively identifying themselves with the masses and helping them both morally and materially. They will find when they study the subject of foreign cloth boycott that it is impossible save through Khadi. Mill-owners will themselves admit that mills cannot manufacture in the near future enough cloth for Indian requirements. Given a proper atmosphere Khadi can be manufactured in our villages in our countless homes. Let it be the privilege of women of India to produce this atmosphere by devoting every available minute to the spinning of yarn. The question of production of Khadi is surely a question of spinning enough yarn. During the past ten days of the march under pressure of circumstances I have discovered the potency of "takli," which I had realised before. It is truly a wonder worker.

(Continued on Page 8.)

## DELHI TOPS HONOURS LIST

## Wholesale Arrest Of Prominent Leaders.

DELHI, April 9.

At about 4-30 this evening practically all the local leaders, twenty in number, including Lala Deshbandu Gupta, Director of the "Tej", Lala Shankerlal, President of the Congress Committee, Devidas Gandhi, F. H. Ansari, Bar-at-Law, Mrs. Sattyavati, Mrs. Parvati Devi, Messrs. Chamalal, and Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, were arrested under Section 124-A.—Free Press.

## BENGAL MUSLIMS TO JOIN SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT.

## No Rights Without Fighting For Freedom.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

At the instance of Moulvi Asafuddin Chowdhury, who has resigned his membership of the Bengal Council, Bengal Muslim Workers' League is formed to participate in the Satyagraha movement.

An appeal signed by 21 Muslim leaders of Bengal including Moulvi Asafuddin Chowdhury, Messrs M. D. Badlul Alum Jalaluddin Hashemy, Samsuddin Ahmed, who also resigned from the Bengal Council, has been issued urging the Muslims to join freedom's struggle. The appeal says 'inter alia' it is our firm conviction that the legitimate rights and aspirations of Muslims cannot be properly safeguarded until they join the Congress and contribute their quota in the sacred cause of freedom.—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

## Grinding On Liquidation.

### UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER

BOMBAY, April 9.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market ruled nervous and irregular in anticipation of a possible reaction. Prices declined 2 points during the first half an hour on the New York Cotton Exchange but later rallied on absence of rain in drought sections. The market closed irregular near months lost 13 points while New Crop deliveries closed some 5 points higher.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market declined 13 to 14 points with Spot Cotton prices 18 points lower at 15.97c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 to 9 points in the absence of any demand closed easy at a decline of 12 to 10 points.

CO-OPS PARTING COTTON.

It is reported that Co-operative Associations who are long of cotton are parting with it. This is not a new theory because the whole world knows that these Associations are not running mills and all the cotton they possess must be sold. The important question is that whether they are pressing sales or meeting demand in other words whether they are selling to willing or unwilling buyers. If this problem is ascertained it is very easy to read the future of cotton market.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE.

There is some improvement in the demand for cotton textile goods although the margin to Mills has narrowed. It may be recalled that during past months trade bought only hand-to-mouth and it has very little accumulation of raw cotton stocks. Thus the fundamental situation shows no weakness and as the demand for dry goods broaden, larger quantities of cotton will find way to consuming establishments.

ABSENCE OF RAIN.

Other important factor is the progress of new cotton crop which upto now is said to be normal. Thus there are hopes that everything goes on well with it. However, this favourable state is partly discounted as heavy selling in New Crop months continue. Yesterday's reports of absence of rains in some sections where droughty conditions prevail, -imported some strength to new crop months.

HIGHER PRICES IN LONG RUN

As it is, the market is passing through a period of adjustment and while we may pass through grinding quiet markets for some time, we expect higher prices in the long run.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 16.60 plus 03.

Lowest 16.28 —29.

New York July Highest 16.49 (12-58 p.m.)

Lowest 16.35 (10-20 a.m.)

Private:—Market resting. Present action suggests calm before another fresh sharp rise. Have no faith in decline.

Hemelryk:—

"New York cables: Good weather except Texas dry."

"Our Alexandris friends cable concerning cotton some fear locusts."

Liverpool:—

"Market developed weakness on disappointing American cable Farm Board seems to be quitting the market. Market unsettled and irregular. Our opinion is that chances favour moderate decline. Serious fall unlikely."

Reuter:—

"Market was nervous and irregular in anticipation of a possible reaction. Prices declined on liquidation but later advanced on absence of rain in drought sections."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 8

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 16.44 | —13 |
| July | 16.45 | —02 |
| October | 15.61 | — |
| December | 15.76 plus | 03 |
| January | 15.81 plus | 01 |
| Middling Spot | 16.65 | —10 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 8

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| May | 16.06 | —13 |
| July | 16.09 | —14 |
| Middling Spot | 15.97 | —18 |

New York, April 8

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 16.60 |
| July | 16.46 |
| October | 15.66 |

New York. 11-45 a.m.—

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 16.39 |
| July | 16.40 |
| October | 15.5? |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, April 8

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 8,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 1,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 12,000 bales

# Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April 9.

Owing to easier advices from Overseas markets, the local market opened at Rs. 278 for Broach J/A. delivery. There is less disposition to operate at present. There was some scattered selling which caused some weakness, but prices improved later on better Liverpool opening cables. The market closed steady at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 264/4.
Broach J/A 278/12.
Oomra May 228/4.
Oomra July 238.
Bengal May 197/8.
Bengal July 204/4.
Broach J/A Highest 279.
Broach J/A Lowest 277.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| April | 164 60 | plus 0 90 |
| July | 170.20 | plus 1.00 |
| Oct. | 171-80 | —1.10 |

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, April 9.

Bengal 196 May.
Bengal 203 July.
Broach 263 A./M.
Broach 277 J./A.
Oomra 227 May.
Oomra 236 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay. April 9.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 207 | 202 | 197 | 191 |
| Sind | 212 | 207 | 202 | 196 |
| Punjab | 205 | 200 | 195 | 189 |
| Rajputana | 207 | 202 | 197 | 191 |
| Broach | 270 | 267 | 263 | 258 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 235 | 231 | 227 | 223 |
| C. P. No. 1 | 250 | 246 | 242 | 238 |
| C. P. No. 2 | 242 | 238 | 234 | 230 |
| Mathia | | 220 | 215 | 210 |

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, April 9.

100 S. Joharmal Broach 265
100 Do. Mirgaon 266-1/4
100 Do. Palej 268-1/4
200 Japan T. & Co. Sailu 231
100 Do. Beawar 204
100 Do. Barwaha 229
100 Do. Ranala 228-1/2
100 Do. Jamner 228
200 Do. Purna 230
100 Do. Bijenagar 202
300 P. Crystal & Co Thasra 270
100 P. Crystal & Co. Khangaon 231
100 Dawn Mill Wun 215
100 Do. Wadhvan 250
100 Do. Mundra 281
100 Currimbhai Hathras 202
500 Breul & Co. Nimbahera 227

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mathia | 218/225 |
| Khandesh | 223/229 |
| Akola/Khamgaon | 228/233 |
| Nagpur/Wardha | 242/252 |
| Barsi/Kurduwadi | 223/229 |
| Jalna/Aurangabad | 225/231 |
| Nagar/Vambori | 223/228 |
| Purna/Parbani | 230/238 |
| Khandwa/Sanavad | 230/235 |
| Indore/Ujjain | 230/248 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 258/230 |
| Coompta | 252/275 |
| Tirupur/Cambodia | 324/334 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 9.

| F. P. Bales. | 1929-30 |
|---|---|
| Receipts to date 8-4-30 | 7958000 |
| „ Yesterday do. | 8000 |
| Exports to date do. | 5985000 |
| Stock at Ports 4-4-30 | 1799000 |
| „ Interior Towns do. | 1114000 |
| „ Liverpool 4-4-30 | 950000 |
| Visible Supply 4-4-30 | 4489000 |
| Quantity in Sight do. | 13726000 |
| „ out of „ 4-4-30 | 10992000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, April 8

| | Opening. | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| April | ..... | 8.28—13 |
| May | 8.40 | 8.31—12 |
| June | ..... | 8.32—11 |
| July | 8.40 | 8.34—11 |
| Auvust | ..... | 8.31—11 |
| September | ..... | 8.28—11 |
| October | 8.31 | 8.26—10 |
| November | ..... | 8.26—10 |
| December | ..... | 8.27—10 |
| January | 8.31 | 8.29—10 |
| February | ..... | 8.31—10 |
| March | 8.36 | 8.34—10 |
| April | ..... | 8.36—07 |
| Middling Spot | ..... | 8.74—07 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, April 8

Sales at Liverpool 5,000
Sales on Speculation 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde Fully Good | 4.90—10 |
| Scinde Fine | 5.15—10 |
| Scinde Superfine | 5.40—10 |
| Bengal Good | 4.65—10 |
| Bengal Fully Good | 4.90—10 |
| Bengal Fine | 5.15—10 |
| Oomra Good | 5.20—10 |
| Oomra Fully Good | 5.50—10 |
| Oomra Fine | 5.80—10 |
| Broach Fully Good | 6.20—10 |
| Broach Fine | 6.45—10 |
| Broach Superfine | 6.70—10 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, April 8

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 13.48 plus 05 |
| July | 13.50 plus 05 |
| November | 13.43 plus 03 |
| December | 13.47 plus 03 |
| January | 13.53 plus 03 |
| March | 13.69 plus 02 |
| Sakellaridis F G F Spot | 14.20 plus 05 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 9.

| In full-pressed Bales | 3 Days | Since 1st Sept. This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,603 | 276,117 |
| Central India | 4,534 | 356,331 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 1,582 | 220,981 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1 234 | 71.646 |
| Berar | 3,003 | 601,303 |
| Central Provinces | 4.243 | 323,782 |
| Total Oomras | 16.229 | 1,855,160 |
| Dholera | 2,758 | 120.795 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 74 | 136,935 |
| Rajputana | 515 | 41.332 |
| Sind-Punjab | | 144.545 |
| Broach | 3,769 | 255.103 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 338 | 45.521 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 88 | 16,226 |
| Cocoanada | | 100 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 260 | 7,737 |
| Persian | | 473 |
| American | | 9.931 |
| Egyptian and African | | 43,640 |
| Commila, Burma & other sorts | | 628 |
| Total | 24.031 | 2,678,222 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 9.

1st Sept. to 3rd April.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 705 | 569.995 |
| Japan & China | 8,575 | 1,022,709 |
| Coast Ports | | 13.467 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 63,836 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 68 817 |
| Total | 9,280 | 1,838,824 |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, April 9.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/6

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 77/1.

4 1-2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/4

4 1-2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86|14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/3

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 98

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96/7

5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/2

5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/12.

6 per cent War Bonds due 1930 (Tax Free) Rs. 100/8

6 per cent Bonds due 1931 (Tax Free) Rs. 101/6

6 per cent Bonds due 1932 (Tax Free) Rs. 102/4

6 1-2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 (Tax Free) Rs. 105/2

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/12

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72/12

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103/8

FORWARD RATES

15th April settlement.

3 1-2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-4-0

5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-12-0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 9.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/2 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 5/8 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3-1/2 per cent.

Call Money 5 1/2 per cent.

One month 4-3/4 per cent.

Three months 4-1/2 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate.—6 per cent.

TENEDRS FOR STERLING.

Bombay, April 9.

Thed Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following Press Communique:—

One Wednesday the 9th April 1930 tenders to the amount of £6,065,000 at 17 27-32 were received and allotted approximately 8 per cent.

£750,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 16th April 1930 on the same conditions as previously announced.

HAPUR MARKET REPORT.

HAPUR, April 4.

(Vyapar, Daily Commercial Newspaper).

Wheat ready Rs. 3-11-6 per maund

Wheat Khatti nil

Wheat Jeth delivery Rs. 3-10-3 per maund

Tone: Steady arrival: 75 maunds

Stock: Old crop 15 Khattis

Barley ready Rs. 2-8-9

Barley Khatti Rs. 2-8-3

Peas Khatti Rs. 2-14-3

Rapeseed ready Rs. 6-2-6

Barley: Arrival 200 maunds

Peas: Arrival 500 maunds

Weather: Cloudy

# Money Market.

—:o:—

## Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, April 9.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 25/32
D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June/Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May Monsoon.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 277 1/4
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 5|8.
Banks Buying 60 days 134.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 103 3|4.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 131.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90

CROSS RATES—

New York—London 4.86 3|8 8th inst.

Shanghai—London 1|11 1|8 9th inst.

Japan—London 2| 11|32 8th inst.

London—Paris 124.20 8th inst.

London—Belgium 34.850 8th inst.

London—Switzerland 25.10 8th inst.

London—Italy 92.60 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4-4-11 7th inst.; £4-4-10 5|8 8th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 3,8 7th inst.; 19 3|8 8th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 5|16 7th inst.; 19 5|16 8th inst.

Silver New York Ready 42 1|2 7th inst.; 42 1|2 8th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 9|16 per cent 7th inst.; 2 1|2 per cent 8th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 11|16 per cent 7th inst.; 2 5|8 per cent 8th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent. Nominal.

3 Mos 3½ per cent.

6 Mos 3 per cent.

12 Mos 4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, April 4.

Messrs Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day.

| Name of Company | Latest prices Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bukit Daroh Rubber | 13 |
| Cavunal Rub. & Tea | 8 |
| Ceylon Planters | 22 |
| Ceylon Rubber | 29 |
| Clunes Estates | 15 |
| Cochin Rubber | 25 |
| Eila Tea | 100 |
| Estates Co. of Uva | 29 |
| Fairlawn Estate | 37-4 |
| Frocester Estates | 40 |
| Hatbawe Rubber | 8-8 |
| Honiton Rubber | 6 |
| Horawala Rubber | 33-8 |
| Indo-Malay Estates | 15 |
| Jambulande T. & Rub. | 9 |
| Jebong Rubber | 10 |
| Kalutara Company | 24 |
| Kalutara Rubber | 12 |
| Lanka Rubber | 49 |
| Langat River | 13-8 |
| Kelania Valley Rub. | 12 |
| Lansdowne Rubber | 148 |
| Maha Uva Estates | 50 |
| Meall Mor Estates | 19-8 |
| Mirishena Rubber | 25-8 |
| Narangoda Rubber | 20 |
| Neuchatel Estates | 30 |
| North-Western Rub | 14 |
| Pelmadulla T. &. Rub. | 16 |
| Rubber Growers' | 26 |
| Saffragam T. & Rub. | 125 |
| Talgaswella Tea | 29 |
| Torrington Tea | 23 |
| Udabage Tea | 44 |
| Udapolla Rubber | 11-8 |
| Ullswater Rubber | 7 |
| Vogan Tea | 34 |
| Warriapolla Estate | 12 |

Remarks:— Rubber Spot Colombo—Re. 0.37 Cents.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—:?:—

London, April 8.

Interest Day to Day Loans 2 1/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 2 5/8 per cent,

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months, 4 1/4 per cent.

# COTTON CO-OPERATIVES SOLD.

—o:—

## English Spinning Trade Improving.

Bombay, April 9.

The following cable is received by Messrs. Langley and Co. from Messrs. George Langley and Co., Liverpool on the 8th inst.:—

Believe some co-operations sold causing fear Farm Board liquidation, don't think this likely present level but market may reach further on which would buy. English spinners and manufacturers grodually improving position.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 9.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,603 |
| Central India | 4,534 |
| Barsi-Nugger | 1,582 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 1,264 |
| Berar | 3,003 |
| Central Provinces | 4.243 |
| Dhollera | 2,758 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 74 |
| Rajputana | 515 |
| Broach | 3,769 |
| Compta-Dharwar | 338 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 88 |
| Tinnevelly & Cambodia | 200 |
| Cotton | 24.031 Cwts. |
| Wheat | 11.500 |
| Linseed | 23.431 |
| Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds | 1.031 |
| Gingellyseeds | 784 |
| Poppyseeds | 433 |
| Groundnuts | 6,179 |
| Castorseeds | 5.822 |
| Rice | 32,232 |
| Myrabollams | 6,729 |
| Cottonseeds | 14.937 |
| Myrabollams | 6.729 |
| Cottonseeds | 14.937 |
| Gram | 2,569 |
| Joowar | 441 |
| Maize | 371 |
| Barley | 1,000 |
| Bajree | 1,888 |
| Coal | Tons 141 |

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 9.

Our Market has ruled steady today with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/13/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/3 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/4 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 6/5/6 per cwt F. B. H.
Shipment June-July Rs. 6/12 per cwt F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 13/ per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 6/4 per cwt F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 12/10/6 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 5/15 per cwt F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, April 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 48/8 Lowest Rs. 45/14/6 Closing Rs. 46/1/6.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 48/8 Lowest Rs. 47/13 Closing Rs. 48/.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 47/ Lowest Rs. 46/10 Closing Rs. 46/12.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 7.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Latest prices:—
Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord 0-6-4 1-2
London Tin Syndicate Ord 1-5-0
Turner and Newall 3-19-4 1-2
Associated Electrical Industries Ord 1-11-3
Attock Oil 1-12-6
Associated Portland Cement 1-6-6
Underground Electrical Railways 1-3-1 1-2
Electric Supply Corporation 2-6-6
Snia Viscosa 0-12-7 1-2
Beira Railways 1-2-3
County of London Electric Supply Ord 2-8-0
Marconi International Marine 2 3-9
Callendar's Cable and Constn Co Ord 3-15-9
General Elec Ord 2-15-0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 3-18-9
L and N E Railway 4 per cent 2nd Pref 57-15-0
International Railways of C America Ord Dol 30
Malayalam Plantations 1-6-9
British Burmah Petroleum 0-5-6
Soudan Plantations Syndicate 3-5-0
British S. Africa (Chartered) 1-19-4 1-2
Pahang Consolidated Ordy 0-10-3
African Asbestos Trust 0-3-9
Market steady.
Stock of rubber in the U. K. 93,485 tons
Increase on week 3,054

LINSEED OIL.

London, April 8.

Linseed Oil, naked. London, cwt. 39/3 May/Aug. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, naked. London cwt. 38/3 Sep/Dec. Paid and Further Buyers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 8.

Cofe Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot 9/7/8.


DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,

(Established 1890).
71, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite The Bombay Club and Near Currency Bank,
FORT, BOMBAY

OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS

TO

H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H H. The Nawab of Rampur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

OURS is the only Firm in Bombay that gives service free of charge of a qualified expert from London, holding highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics:—F.S.M.C., F.I.O., F.N.A.O., F.C.L. (London).

WE hold testimonials from many eminent personages among whom are the following few:—

His Highness Maharaja Lalimsinghji of Jodhpur.
His Highness The Nawab of Rampur.
His Highness The Chief of Ichalka anji.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Eduljl Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
Sir E. J. Headlam.
Sir Lawless Hepper.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
Sir Bisseradas Daga.
Sir Hormusji Wadia.
Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
Col. W. M. P. Wood.
Col. F. Windham.
Col. R. C. Burke.
Col. R. M. Carter.
Col. F. C. S. Oxley.

Please note that ours is the oldest and the Original Firm of Dastoor

Do not be misguided. } We have no connection whatsoever with any other firm in Bombay bearing a similar name.



WHERE TO STAY WHEN IN BOMBAY?
"Five stories of open air and Sunshine."

ARYA NIVAS

High Class Hindoo Lodge for Sanitary Living and High Class Meals.

RESHAM BAZAR MANDVI, ... ... BOMBAY 3.
Tele. Add:—"BOARDING." Tele. No. 26455.


LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, April 8

May close at s 8-3 3-8d—1-8d
July close at s 8-5 1-4d—1-4d
October close at s 8-8 1-4d—1-4d

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET

May per bushel dol 1.13 1-8—1 3-4

July per bushel dol. 1.14 3-8—1 5-8

September per bushel dol 1.17—1 3-4

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS

June 20.50—10
July 20.70—10

WHEAT CABLE: (New York)

"No rains to-day, not serious yet if get general rains in next ten days but trade nervous."

SUGAR CABLE: (Liverpool)

"Think decline may go further but would take long side for pull."

LINSEED CABLE: (from London)

sent prices. Crusher's idea reasonable price 19 cents."

—:o:—

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 8.

Chartered bank of I A. and C. £19.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £116 1/2.

National Bank £45 3/8.

Funding Loan 4 p. c. £90 3/8.

Conversion Loan £78 1/4.

Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £101 1/2.

Rupee Paper 3½ p.c £49 1/2.

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £54 1/2.

Indian Stock 3½ p. c. Sterling Loan £64 1/4

Consols £55 8/8.

War Loan 5 p.c. £103.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £94 3/8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, April 8.

Demand Bills 486.12

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, April 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,

C & F Calcutta:—
Apl/May 9/10-1/2 per cwt.
July/Sept. 10/4 1/2 per cwt.
Oct/Dec. 10/6 per cwt.

C & F Bombay:—
Apl/May 9/11 1/2 per cwt.

C & C Karachi:—
Apl/May 9/11 1/2 per cwt.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 8.

Copper Brazlers £82 1/2.
Yellow Metal £67.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £16 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge, £11 7/8
Tin, English Ingots £165.
Antimony, Foreign Refined, £26-5-0 Apl/May Value.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

Ex Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, April 9.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 486 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs 98 per ton.

—:o:—

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 8.

T T London on Berlin 20.37 5/8.
T T London on Amsterdam 12.11
T T London on Brussels 34.85
T T London on Madrid 38.97
T T London on Milan 92.80
T. T. London on Beren 25.10
T T London on Paris 124.20
T T London on Prague 164.25

LINSEED.

London, April 8.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton, £19-15-0 Apl/May Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton, £19-15-0 May/June Sellers

Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton, £18-5-0 Apl/May Hull, Sellers.

Linseed Bombay, ton £20-10-0 Apl/May Sellers.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, April 8.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 40/9 April Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb, Cargoes, 39/6 April Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 41/3 Afloat Buyers.

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels, 42/6 May/June Nominal.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, April 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, £6-15-0 Apl/May Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, £15-15-0 Apl/May Buyers.

Rapeseed, Toria ton, £17-10-0 Apl/May Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, April 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed Lb, Spot 7-9/16 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 8.

Silver.—Market is idle.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 19 3/8 |
| Forward | 19 5/16 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 8.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4-10 5/8.

LOANS MARKET.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, April 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat May | 6-5-0 |
| Wheat Sept. | 6-9-0 |
| Linseed May | 12-0-6 |
| Linseed Sept. | 12-7-0 |

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. British India

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers. | | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | ALL | |
| 12 Apl | Rawalpindi* | VESSELS | 16,619 |
| 17 | Morea (Extra) | | 10,946 |
| 19 | Razmak .. | | 10,802 |
| 26 | Narkunda x.. | | 16,572 |
| 3 May | Viceroy of India .. | NOW SAIL | 19,648 |
| 10 | Rajputana*.. | | 16,568 |
| 17 | Kaisar-i-Hind | DIRECT | 11,518 |
| 24 | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 31 | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 7 June | Mantua* .. | | 10,946 |
| 14 | Comorin .. | FROM | 16,132 |
| 21 | Maloja x .. | | 20,827 |
| 28 | Razmak .. | | 10,802 |
| 4 July | Ranpura* .. | BOMBAY | 16601 |
| 12 | Malwa .. | | 11,000 |
| 19 | Naldera x .. | | 16,088 |
| 26 | Rawalpindi.. | | 16,619 |
| 2 Aug. | Morea* .. | WITHOUT | 10,946 |
| 9 | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 16 | Narkundax.. | | 16,572 |
| 23 | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 30 | Rajputana*.. | TRANSHIP | 16,568 |
| 6 Sept. | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 13 | Mooltan x .. | MENT | 20,847 |
| 20 | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 27 | Mantua* .. | | 10,946 |
| 4 Oct. | Viceroy of In a .. | AT | 19,648 |
| 11 | Comorin x .. | | 16,132 |
| 18 | Kaisar-i-Hind | | 11,518 |
| 25 | Razmak@ .. | | 10,857 |
| 1 Nov. | Rajputana .. | ADEN | 16,568 |
| 8 | Naldera .. | | 16,088 |
| 15 | Rampura .. | | 16,601 |
| 22 | Morea* .. | | 10,956 |
| 29 | Razmak | | 10,602 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

● To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 4th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon. | 2nd Saloon. |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by Sea | £139 | £78 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions | £139 | £89 |
| To Marseilles and back | £109 | £73 |

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off-Season tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so on paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 15th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

| About | Steamers. | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 1930 | | |
| 24th Apr. | Dumana | 8,422 |
| 29th Aug. | Dumana | 8,422 |
| 20th Nov. | Dumana | 8,427 |
| 11th Dec. | Dumana | 8,422 |

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

| | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A £64 | £112 |
| | B £60 | £103 |
| | C £56 | £98 |

## SHIPPING.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
### O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Celebes Maru .. | 29th Mar. | 12th Apr |
| Heimei Maru .. | 9th Apr. | 20th Apr. |
| Meigen Maru .. | 11th Apr. | 24th Apr. |
| Heinan Maru .. | 24th Apr. | 8th May |
| Shunko Maru .. | 3rd Apr. | 20th May |
| Burma Maru .. | 9th May | 23rd May |

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

| 1930 Date about | | |
|---|---|---|
| 15 Apr. | England Maru* .. | Singapore and Japan |
| 22 ,, | Alipore* .. | Straits China & Japan |
| 28 Apr. | Maloja .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 9 May. | Ranpura .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 23 May | Naldera .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 6 June | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 20 June | Narkunda .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 4 July | Rajputana .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 18 July | Mooltan .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 1 Aug. | Mantua* .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 15 Aug. | Comorin. .. | Colombo, & Australia. |
| 29 Aug. | Malwa .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 12 Sept | Naldera .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 26 Sept. | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 10 Oct. | Narkunda .. | Colombo & Australia. |
| 24 Oct. | Rawalpindi .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 7 Nov. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 21 Nov. | Ranchi .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan |
| 5 Dec. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 19 Dec. | Malwa .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan |

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

| | |
|---|---|
| To Fremantle .... | £ 74 |
| Adelaide .... | £ 70 |
| Melbourne .... | £ 70 |
| Sydney .... | £ 60 |
| Brisbane .... | £ 83 |
| Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney | £100 |

Periods of availability 16 Weeks
Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| 1930 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11 Apr. | Vasna .. | Basrah via Karachi |
| 12 Apr. | Chakla .. | Karachi |
| 12 Apr. | Ellora .. | Mombasa & Zanzibar via Marmagoa |
| 14 Apr. | Vita .. | Porbunder, P'Okha C'Mandvi and Karachi |
| 16 Apr. | Baroda .. | Verawal, Mangrole Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports |
| 23 Apr | Karagola .. | East and South Africa via Marmagoa |

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 8 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs./Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING

### NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons. | Arrive. | Leaves. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sado Maru .. | 6898 | 28 Mar. | 12 Apr. |
| Fushimi Maru.. | 7000 | .... | @16 ,, |
| *Tottori Maru.. | 5973 | 15 Apr. | 25 Apr. |
| Hakozaki Maru. | 10500 | .... | @30 ,, |
| *Kurohime Maru | 4697 | 20 Apr. | 30 Apr. |
| Awa Maru .. | 6028 | 30 Apr. | 14 May |
| Hakusan Maru. | 10500 | .... | @14 May |
| Nagano Maru.. | 3824 | 4 May | 14 May |
| Kitano Maru .. | 9000 | .... | @28 . |
| *Rangoon Maru | 5029 | 17 May. | 29 May. |
| *Yamagata Maru | 3807 | 20 May. | 30 May. |
| Haruna Maru .. | 10500 | .... | @11 Jun |

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Colombo | Arrive Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | 17 Apr. | 4 May. |
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8000 | 1 May | 19 May. |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | 15 May. | 2 June. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons. | From Hongkong | From Kobe |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8390 | 4 Apr. | 22 April |
| Shinyo Maru .. | 7000 | 23 Apr. | 30 Apr. |
| Asama Maru .. | 23000 | 1 May. | 7 May |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN."

### Bombay Widow Pension Fund, Ltd

(Established 1876.)
23-25 Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & Co.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200 (Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

### Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity -- given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

### INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-137, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

## BANKING.

### Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Authorised and Subscribed Capital | 40,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | 35,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 44,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies.

| | |
|---|---|
| Agra. | Lahore. |
| Allanabad. | Lahore City. |
| Allahabad City. | Lucknow. |
| Amritsar | Lucknow City |
| Bareilly | Aminabad Park, Lucknow. |
| Benares. | Lyallpur. |
| Bombay. | Meerut. |
| Cawnpore. | Moradabad. |
| Cawnpore City. | Mussoorie. |
| Chandausi. | Muttra. |
| Dehra Dun. | Nagpur. |
| Delhi. | Naini Tal. |
| Fyzabad. | Patna. |
| Gorakpur. | Rae Bareli. |
| Hapur. | Raipur. |
| Hathras. | Rangoon. |
| Jhansi. | Shahjahanpur. |
| Jubbulpore. | Sitapur. |

Pay Offices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Auraiya. | Sardoi |
| Deobaind. | Sikandarabad, U.P. |
| Fatwah. | Sambhal. |
| Ghaziabad | |

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

### Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay; Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 90,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 100 to Rs 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.G. GRAI,
Manager.

### Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

| | Yen |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 108,500,000 |

BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Jamsie |
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | Seattle |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Singapore |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shimonoseki |
| Canton | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Changchun | Marunouchi (Tokio) | San-Francisco |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Samarang |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Pekin | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

L. WASELO,
Manager.

## BANKING.

### Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Called-up | 30,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 23 80,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal S. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2 1-2 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs 500 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months notice of withdrawal, else on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

### Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

## INSURANCE.

### Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

| Bonus per 1000 p. a. | |
|---|---|
| W. Life | End |
| Rs. 22-1/2 | Rs. 18 |

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

### East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

### ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Wilow, Cancrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and dores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Dheer Kandi."

### BOOKS
ON BIRTH CONTROL.

| | Annas |
|---|---|
| 1. A Letter to Working Mothers by Dr. Marie Stopes .. .. | 5 |
| 2. Family Limitation by Margaret Sangar .. | 8 |
| 3. Hygienic Methods of Family Limitation by Binnie Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B. .. .. | 8 |
| 4. Approved Methods of Family Limitation by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League .. | 4 |
| 5. Set of Methods of Family Limitation by the Madras Neo-Malthusian League .. | 5 |
| 6. Birth Control by Prof. N. S. Phadke, M.A. .. | 10 |
| 7. Control over Birth by H. S. Gambers .. | 12 |

Postage extra in each case.

THE PIONEER BOOK DEPOT,
Royapuram, Madras.

### The Indian Review

MARCH CONTENTS.

THE ETHICS OF LITERARY BIOGRAPHY. By Sir Denys Bray.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE. By Prof. M. V. Subramanyam, M.A., L.T.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY. By Prof. Narendra Krishna Sinha.

RESTRAINT OF MUSSALMAN CHILD MARRIAGE. By Mr. Ahmad Shafi.

THE PROBLEM OF THE INDIAN COMMON SALT. By Prof. K. C. Viraraghavan, M.A.

INDO-MALAYAN RELATIONS. By Mr. A. H. Fonseca.

THE IDEA OF FUNCTION IN EDUCATION. By Dr. G. S. Krishnayya, M.A., Ph.D.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF INDIA. By Mr. N. Bhaskaran Pillai, B.A.

HINDU WOMAN'S INHERITANCE RIGHTS. By Mr. P. S. Phadnis, B.A.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

GANDHI'S LETTER TO THE VICEROY.

THE EDUCATION OF RURAL INDIA. By Mr. A. Ramaiya M.A., B.L., F.R.E.S.

SASTRI'S REPORT ON KENYA PROBELM.

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN INDIA. By Mr. M. K. Muniswamy Aiyar, M.A., B.L.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

THE CONDITION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE. By Mr S. Ramachandra Aiyer.

Single Copy As. 3.
Annual Subscription Rs. 5.

If you have not already seen the "Indian Review," edited by Mr. G. A. Natesan, the best, the cheapest and "The most up-to-date Indian Periodical," send your name and address with a Four-anna (6d.) postage stamp for a free specimen copy. Annual Subscription to the "Review" : Indian Rs. 5 (Five): Foreign Rs. 7-8 or 12 sh.; 3 dollars U.S.A. Subscription can commence from any month. A few copies from the beginning of the year are also available. Thus any one who wishes to have a set for the whole year can subscribe from January.

G. A. Natesan & Co. G. T. Madras.

### ROMANCE OF MEDICINE

MAGICAL SKIN CURE COMPOUNDED FROM RARE HERBAL EXTRACTS.

One of the greatest romances of modern medicine is the production of Zam-Buk. This famous balm is a unique association of very valuable extracts from herbs that have to be sought in countries so far apart as China, Spain, Japan, England Tasmania and France.

These rare herbs are gathered just at the right season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal contents are at their best. On this knowledge and on the careful scientific manner in which these extracts are refined and united, depends the efficacy of Zam-Buk.

Ready for instant use, Zam-Buk is either smeared direct on to the skin, or spread on a piece of lint or clean rag, and then applied. Being free from all coarse drugs and rancid fats, Zam-Buk is able to enter the tiny pores of the skin and thus heal from below.

Zam-Buk swiftly allays pain, irritation and swelling. It excludes and kills the germs of festering and blood-poison, and quickly grows new healthy skin.

Apply Zam-Buk in all cases of eczema, ulcers, bad legs, poisoned sores, prickly heat and ringworm. Also indispensable for insect bites, cuts, burns, scalds, and that weakening bowel trouble—piles.

Specially equipped laboratories at Calcutta and in four other important centres are needed to supply the world demand for Zam-Buk. Obtainable of medicine dealers everywhere Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box. Agents: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Pin up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

for First Twenty Words

and

**ONE ANNA**

For [illegible] Additional Word. Terms—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle' Office, Bombay," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after [illegible] month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—About 2 miles of 18-lb. 2 ft. gauge rails with crossings etc. Write Post Box 416, Bombay.
A R2318

WANTED.—ENGINEER, third class, knowing typing for Engineering Firm, permanent job with future prospect. Post Box 443, Bombay.
A R2314

WANTED—For Kalyan Carnival, Twenty Stall Supervisors, Salary Rs. 60. CASH Security Rs. 50. Two Cashiers, Salary Rs. 100. Cash Security Rs. 500. None need apply who cannot give Cash Security. Apply ASIATIC SERVICE BUREAU, 331, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R2319

WANTED for the Fellowship School, China Baug, Girgaon, trained graduates to teach following subjects in the High School classes: History, Mathematics, Sanskrit, Gujarati, also one MUNSHI for Urdu and Persian; one GUJARATI TEACHER (lady) for the primary department and steno-typist. Applpy to Principal BHAGAT RAM KUMAR, with copies of testimonials before 15th April.
A R 2320

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD., of London is prepared to consider applications for the position of Organizer for Bombay and the Deccan. Application stating experience and salary required to be made to:—Messrs. GILLANDERS ARBUTHNOT & CO. Post Box No. 281, Bombay.
A 541

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions at Karachi City and Cantt. Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED—Influencing SHARE SELLING AGENTS to push the sale of shares of the CALCUTTA FILM COMPANY, LIMITED. For terms please apply to the MANAGING AGENTS, The EASTERN INDIA AGENCY, 25-B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—A GRADUATE CLERK knowing typing, shorthand and correspondence, salary of Rs. 60-5-100 per month. Previous experience of office-work essential. Canvassing will disqualify. Apply before 20th April, 1930, to HONORARY SECRETARY, Bombay Bar Council, High Court, Bombay.
A 541

WANTED.—DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS on Rs. 75 plus Rs. 25 to organise the Credit Loan Scheme. Loans granted from Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,000 at 9 p. c. interest annually. Apply for full particulars, GENERAL SECRETARY, CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LTD, 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.

## MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—Educated fair girl or widow for young Kayastha. No caste restriction and not above 22. Apply with photo to Box 2492, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2316

WANTED—A MATCH for a beautiful and highly accomplished Khatri girl, who has recently qualified in Medicine. No caste restrictions. The applicant must be in Imperial Service or of a similar status. An I.M.S. preferred. Please correspond with Post Box No. 2480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 480

## BOOKS & STAMPS.

NEW and Second-hand SCHOOL and COLLEGE BOOKS sold at cheapest rates, high literary books at 12 1/2 per cent discount. Current books purchased, College books at half price. Mofussil orders promptly executed. GENERAL BOOK DEPOT, Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.
L 532

## EDUCATIONAL.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL, China Baug, Girgaon, a Co-educational Institution with Montessori, Primary and Secondary Department. Re-opens June 9th 1930. For prospectus and information, Apply to Principal BHAGAT RAM KUMAR, M.A., (Oxon). Office hours during vacation: 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.
M R 2321

## LOAN.

**25000** Twenty five thousand (about) Loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued. Next date, fixed for granting fresh loans 30th, April 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission or pay Rs. 50-200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted. The BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL, Syndicate Limited, Bombay. No. 2.
L 470

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR fifteen days only. We have reduced price of our "ORANGE" TEA TINS from Rs. 1-10 to Rs. 1-2. PARADISE TEA CO., near Excelsior Cinema.
T R2313

FOR SALE.—A large quantity of cartridges of different bores going at cheap rates. Apply for details to, A.D.C. IN CHARGE OF STATE ARMOURY, Orchha State, Tikamgarh C. I.
T n 531

**THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLANDCEMENT**

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel No. 21634

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | .. Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | .. Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | .. Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertion | .. Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from well-established firms in India, who are desirous of obtaining a sole right to collect animals bones from the State. Properly sealed applications should reach the undersigned before 30th April 1930.

CHET RAM KOHLI,
Director of Industries and Commerce, His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, Jammu.
546

### NOTICE.

WANTED—An experienced B.A., holding a diploma of B.T., to act as Head Master of the Municipal High School, Ranebennur on a pay of Rs. 125—5—150—10—200 grade and, a B.Sc. on a pay of Rs. 70—5—150 grade. The approved candidates shall have to bind themselves for at least 3 years to serve under this Municipality. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned before the 10th May, 1930. Preference will be given to those who know Kanarese.

S. K. BANAGAR,
President,
Ranebennur Municipality.
Ranebennur, 5th April, 1930.
547

THE DADABHOY NAOROJI MEMORIAL PRIZE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED by the Trustees of the Dadabhai Nowroji Memorial Prize Fund for a prize of Rs. 2,500 to be awarded to the author of the best thesis on "The present economic position of India and the most practical measures for improving it, with special reference to the promotion of the trade and industry of the country."

Candidates should send in their applications to the Trustees (c/o. The Hon'ble Sir Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Jiji House, Ravelin Street Fort, Bombay) on or before the 30th September, 1930 and each candidate should forward with his application seven copies of a synopsis of his thesis, and if possible, the same number of copies of his preliminary introductory chapter.

The Trustees will consider the applications and select a candidate or candidates to whom the work of writing the thesis should be entrusted.

If the Trustees consider that the chapter and the synopsis submitted by the candidate do not evince sufficient merit to justify the selection of any of them for the work, they will invite a suitable person for writing a thesis on the subject aforesaid.

The selected candidate or candidates shall, not later than the expiry of twelve months from the date of his selection, forward to the Trustees a complete copy of his paper and the prize will be awarded only if the thesis submitted is deemed worthy of it.

D. E. WACHA.
Chairman Board of Trustees.
463

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT, JAMMU & KASHMIR FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT.

### NOTICE

APPLICATIONS, which should reach the undersigned not later than the 20th of May 1930, are invited for sole agencies for the following places for sale of raw silk, silk waste and cocoons produced in the Jammu and Kashmir State:—

1. One agency for the Punjab and North Western Frontier Provinces.
2. One agency for the United Provinces, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and
3. One Agency for the Bombay Presidency and Southern India.

2. The agencies will be sanctioned for 3 years in the first instance.

3. Full particulars regarding terms, etc., can be had on application from the undersigned.

P. K. WATTAL,
Finance and Development Minister.
Dated Jammu, the 2nd April, 1930.
530

### NOTICE.

The EXCISE CONTRACT of the Shahpura State will be auctioned on the 15th May, 1930. Intending candidates should come and bid. Account books, etc., concerning the contracts will be shown here to any one desiring. Shahpura is reached from Sareri B. B. lying between Ajmer and Chittore.

MUSAHEB ALA.
526

## AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS BENNETT & CO.

The Sale of property at Doctor Street advertised to take place to-day is postponed 'sine-die'.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON & ARTIFICIAL SILK FANCIES PUNKA (FANCY BERENICE).

Under instructions from the Office concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Narandas & Co., Bombay:

4 cases each 20 pieces of about 40|5 yards and 42" cotton and artificial silk Fancies Punka (Fancy Berenice).

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT BULSAR.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES A. STATION ROAD, BECHAR ROAD, KHATRIWADI AND NANAKWADA.

All lots will be sold at "Shirin" Villa, about 2 minutes' walk from the Bulsar Station.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1994 of 1926 (Ha. Aaishabibi and others vs. The Hon'ble Mr. Alimahomed Khan Dehlvi and another) and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers, Bai Aishabibi Dehlvi and Shirinbanoo by her guardian ad-litem, the said Aishabibi Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 12-30 Noon (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Shirin" Villa, behind the Bulsar Station.

LOT NO. 1.—Land at "Khatriwadi (Bulsar), admeasuring about 87 sq. yards, bearing City Survey No 1854, with the building standing thereon.

LOT NO. 2.—Vacant land at Bechar Road (Bulsar) admeasuring about 5 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 134/3.

LOT NO. 3.—Vacant land at Bechar Road (Bulsar), admeasuring about 16 1/4 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 123/1.

LOT NO. 4.—Vacant land at Nanakwada (Bulsar), admeasuring about 39 1/2 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 276/2.

LOT NO 5.—Vacant land at Bechar Road (Bulsar), bearing Survey No. 123/2.

LOT NO. 6.—Bungalow known as "Shirin" Villa at Bulsar, bearing Survey No. 2062, Street No. 61/7 together with the land on the East, admeasuring about 51 feet 6 inches in length from North to South, about 68 feet in length from North to South on the Western side, breadth on the North about 48 feet 6 inches and on the South about 57 feet 6 inches.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs Mirza Mirza and Pathak, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UNDRIA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Munshi Shaikh Noo. Mahomed Banoomiya and Munshi Shaikh Samsoodin Banoomiya and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 18th February 1922, Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th day of April 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Undria Street and known as Plot No. 9 on the Undria Street of the Board in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No.—New No.—Old Survey No.—New Survey Nos. 4065 and 4064 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'E' Ward Nos. 321—322 and Street Nos. 68—70—72 and 74.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mostgagee at their office, No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR, KUMBHARWADA (MAHIM AGAR) ROAD.

Under instructions from Dadabhoy Sorabji Divecha, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 2270 of 1927 (Shrikrishna D. Dandekar versus Bai Khorshed Nowroji Nanji and another) and pursuant to the power of sale given to the said Receiver under the Consent Decree dated the 25th day of November, 1929 made in the said Suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th day of April 1930 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure which is a Wadi or an Oart, admeasuring 12069 square yards or thereabouts together with the wells, buildings, erections, structures, tress, plants, etc., lying and being at Dadar Kumbharwada (Mahim Agar) Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 638 and 639, New Nos. 3837 and 4389, Old Survey No. 484 and New Survey No. 1841 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 3837 and 4587, Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Municipal Collector and Assessor of Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3362, 3363 and 364 and Stree Nos. 826, 827 and 328 and bounded on or towards the North by public passage, on or towards the South by public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Balaji Manker Bhandari and on or towards the East by the property of Sadanand Trimbuk Kale and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver Mr. D. S. Divecha, at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

BONAFIDE SALE OF FURNITURE ON SUNDAY, THE 13TH APRIL, 1930, AT 10-30 IN THE MORNING, AT THE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "LAWNSIDE," AT HARKNESS ROAD (MALABAR HILL).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions of Miss Ida Gahagan and of the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Ronald Hayes Gahagan sell by Public Auction at the resilence as above the furniture and all other articles of Miss Gahagan and of the late Mr. Gahagan comprising English black and gold lacquered settee, deep seated easy chairs and occasional chairs, old designed drawing room suite, old Chinese gold lacquered card table, English Mahogany centre table in three tiers, mother of pearl and ivory inlaid portrait frame mother of pearl inlaid teapoys, English convex plate glass curious cabinets, English silverware cabinet, extending dining table, side board, brass bedsteads, almyrahs, wardrobes, chest of drawers, dressing tables, superior plated and silverware Chinese and Japanese decorative articles, pictures and other household articles.

Will be on view two days previous to sale.

Catalogues may be obtained of the Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 BALES GOOD STAPLE SAILU COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th April 1930 at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

60 bales Good Staple Sailu cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 BALES JALNA COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY; the 11th April, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

70 bales Jalna cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

## AMUSEMENTS.


THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE SURYA FILM CO.
OF BANGALORE
PRESENTS ITS
ARTISTIC SCREEN TRIUMPH
"The Divine Sabre"

The most picturesque and delightful marriage scene you have ever witnessed in real life or on the screen.

Miss Laxmi is at her best in this picture. Her appealing innocence will arouse all the tender feelings you are capable of.

STARRING
Miss LAXMI
The most graceful figure on the Indian screen
WITH
Master Ganpat Bakre, Mr. Patel and Mr. Pawar.

A story ancient in its theme, but original in execution, woven round the Sword as the emblem of the "Divine Shakti" working her Mighty Will-Right triumphing by Might, Love, Supreme, fast moving action, and a great climax.

SHOWING FROM NEXT SATURDAY
AT
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Cinema only at 8-15
THE GATEWAY OF THE MOON
Featuring
"DOLORES DEL RIO."
A Story of Primitive Passion and White Man's Love
and
MISS NEPEAN and MISS OWER
Classical Dancers.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE FOUR FEATHERS
Featuring
CLIVE BROOK,
RICHARD ARLEN,
FAY WRAY.
A Romance that stretches across two Continents with
SCENES ACTUALLY FILMED IN AFRICA!
SEE—The Gigantic Jungle Scenes..Thousands of Hippos in a Mad Stampede..Terrified Baboons racing against Death!..Thrill to the wild charge of a host of Natives on racing Camels!

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The well-known Indian Musician SANGIT RATNA
ABDUL KARIM KHAN
and his pupils
KAPILESHWARI Bros.
will give
TWO CONCERTS
Including a variety of Hindusthani and South Indian Ragas in VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.
SATURDAY, 12th April at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
SUNDAY, 13th April at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Rates reduced at public request
Rates Rs. 3/6, 2/4, 1/2, 0/8.
(Including Tax).
Plan open at the theatre.

TO BE CONTINUED UNTIL FRIDAY, APRIL 11TH
AT
THE NEW.
Pathe Cinema
Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End)
Phone 41561
COLLEEN MOORE
IN
LILAC TIME
with Gary Cooper
A Colossal spectacle of air-fighting woven round a beautiful love story
STAGE STRUCK (CARTOON)
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE (TOPICAL)
TIME OF SHOWING
6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays.
COMMENCING SATURDAY APRIL 12.
"THE GODLESS GIRL."
A masterly and sympathetic treatment of a subject of vital importance to humanity—is there a GOD? Emphatically one of the most amazing pictures ever produced. You should not fail to see it.
HAVE YOU HEARD THE COCK CROW?

THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JOHN GILBERT
JOAN CRAWFORD
in
FOUR WALLS
Spectacular Gun-fights! Remarkable Romance! Mother-love Appeal!

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

**TO DAY.**

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Aga Khan Hockey: St. Patricks (Karachi) vs. Kirkee Poison Club, Bombay Gymkhana.

POSTAL NOTICE—Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Yoeric" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 11th instant.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.—During the week ended 5th instant the total mortality 662 was 16 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 26.5. The mortality for the 14th week of 1929 was 519 and death rate 20.7 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-1929 was 586 and death rate 23.7.

UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT.—The unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the Vice-President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, presented by Mr K. B. Talukdar will take place at the offices of the Institute (9, Bakehouse Lane) on Sunday, (13th instant), at 5-30 p.m. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, President of the Institute, will perform the ceremony.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY CITY.—Tuesday's figures are as under:—Cases 22; deaths 16; primary vaccinations 126; revaccinations 775.

PRECIOUS ELECTRIC CO—Messrs. Precious Electric Company have received information from their principals Messrs. N. V. Philips Radio of Eindhoven, Holland, that on April 10 there will be special transmission from their "Phoh!" station from 5-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. (Indian Standard Time). Wavelength 16.88 m.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE'S STUDENTS MEETING—A meeting of the students of Davar's College held a meeting in the Tower Maidan on Wednesday. They passed a resolution congratulating Mr. Nariman and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, for their work in breaking the "Salt Law". The President encouraged the students and collected Rs. 51 for the Congress Fund, and the money will be soon sent up to the Congress House in Bombay.

PUNDIT SUNDERLALJI'S LECTURE.—Pandit Sunderlalji will give a lecture to-day (Thursday) at Nagu Sayaji Wadi at 8 p.m.

A CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.—All "G" (Dadar) Ward District Congress Committee Satyagrah Volunteers should present themselves at the "G" Ward D. C. C.'s office, Kohinoor Cinema Bldg., Dadar, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

KARNATAK CONGRESS WORKERS' MEETIN.—The adjourned meeting of Karnatak residents in Bombay and Suburbs will be held to day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. at A 4, Saraswat Bldgs., Gamdevi to adopt ways and means of helping financially the Satyagraha campaign. Workers and sympathisers are requested to attend.


**Your New Servant!**

**IF COAL OR OIL IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR COOKING WHY PREFER A WATER PIPE TO A WELL?**

.....because drawing water from a well is a drudgery; you admit, and by water pipe you get water by merely turning a tap.

If that is true enough why put up with out of date methods even in cooking? If you have a GAS CONNECTION, you just turn a tap and the heat comes just as easily as water comes from a tap and your whole cooking is done in a few minutes, without all that labour, mess or bother. It drives out all enemies of health and makes your home tidy, neat and clean. Its cost is within reach of every income.

**BRING HEALTH AND HAPPINESS INTO YOUR FAMILY BY EMPLOYING**

**GAS**

the fuel of to-day.

**Ask for free particulars.**

**THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY. LIMITED.**

Show Room: Guzder House, Hornby Road, opposite Lloyds Bank, Bombay. 'Phone 21623.


# POONA DAY BY DAY.

## SWELLING VOLUME OF SATYAGRAHA AGITATION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, April 8.

The news of the moment to moment events at Vile Parle and Bombay as well as in other places of India is awaited with great expectancy. As soon as the call from the War-Council of Maharashtra comes, a large number of volunteers are ready to start for any centre. For the present, Vile Parle is the only centre for Maharashtra. Ratnagiri centre is to be opened on the 13th and a batch of Maharashtra volunteers has been despatched to that town. Very soon in the Kolaba district also at Pen or some convenient neighbouring village a special centre will be organised. Mr. R. N. Mandlik has taken upon himself the work and he has secured permission from Mahatma Gandhi that Satyagraha, not for Independence alone, but even for the cancellation of the Salt Act, may be started wherever the local workers so desire it. Poona people will also probably help this centre. For Thana a centre may perchance be opened at Arnala near Virar and at that the Thana District Congress Committee will begin the campaign.

Thus the volume of the movement is fast swelling in Maharashtra. In to-day's "Kesairi" some correspondence between Mr. Ketkar and Mr. N. C. Kelkar has been published. From the important letter of Mr. Kelkar from Delhi his views on Satyagraha are clear. He says therein Civil Disobedience is an admitted principle even in the Responsivist creed and individually people should join the movement. Mr. Ketkar too has returned from the tour of Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts and he is full of hope in respect of volunteers. Look wherever you may, there is hope and enthusiasm in Poona and generally in the rest of Maharashtra.

MR. KELKAR'S RESIGNATION.

Yesterday Mr. N. C. Kelkar has sent in his resignation of the membership of the Assembly. He has written a long letter to the Viceroy in which he has made it clear that the reasons for his resignation are personal. It has no connection with the Imperial Preference, Round Table Conference or with Simon Report; these issues are not to be affected by resignations. He has suggested that those who have resigned on the Cotton Bill issue should stand for re-election on that issue. He thinks that opposition to Government in the Legislature must be given, though it may not be as effective as one would like it to be.

RAMA NAVMI DAY.

Poona celebrated the anniversary of Ram's birthday. The birth is said to have taken place at 12 noon and at that time in almost all temples 'kirtans' were held in memory of the ceremony. The idols of Ram, Laxmana and Sita were profusely and sumptuously dressed and adorned and especially the Tulsi Bag temple was a grand sight.

MUNICIPALITY.

The City Municipality held its first meeting in the Vishrama Bagwada on the 4th instant. The resolution congratulating Government on the grant of the Wada was decided not to be considered. Rs. 80 lakhs were voted for making new water-supply arrangements in the City by erecting five or six special pumping stations.

## BOMBAY ARMY SWELLS.

(Through Bombay Satyagraha Committee.)

The following is a further list of Bombay's Irresistibles in the Non-violent Army of Indian Independence:—

601 Sjt. Kenji Batilal Mody.
602 Sjt. Pralhadji Moranlal Yajnik.
603 Sjt. Kikubhai Ambalal Desai.
604 Sjt. Yagappa C. Karkera.
605 Sjt. Maganlal Laxmidas Mehta,
606 Sjt. Jivaraj Mawji Shah.
607 Sjt. Keshavji Velji Momaya.
608 Sjt. Bhairavprassad Bhagwati.
609 Sjt. Gulam Mohmed Khudabux.
610 Sjt. Vasant Anatrao Dharadkar.
611 Sjt. Hiralal Shivnarayan Lohia.
612 Sjt. Lalji Goculdas.
613 Sjt. Harikishondas Tulsiram Agarwala.
614 Sjt. Brijmohan Loyalka.
615 Sjt. Vaijlal Kadubhai Shah.
616 Sjt. Motiram Anant Potkar.
617 Sjt. Laxman Baliram Warang.
618 Sjt. Ratilal Manishalaker Mahta.
619 Sjt. Vallabhdas Liladhar Ashar.
620 Sjt. Sitaram L. Saunsaro.
621 Sjt. Gangaram Ramchandra Arya.
622 Sjt. Somnath Motiram Joshi.
623 Sjt. Ragya Khandu Kando.
624 Sjt. Shankar Ganesh Oak.
625 Sjt. Vaman Sakharam Kulkarni.
626 Sjt. Hiralal Lawji Mehta.
627 Sjt. Balchandra Vasudev Ambegaokar.
628 Sjt. Balkrishna Narottamdas Sompura.
629 Sjt. Ramakant Anantrao Joshi.
630 Sjt. Jamnadas Chimanlal Parekh.
631 Sjt. Kashinath Trimbak Bhinde.
632 Sjt. Girdhar Uttamchand Shah.
633 Sjt. Shankerlal Shivshankar Vyas.
634 Sjt. Khoja Sharif Sachdina.
635 Sjt. Ajitrai Gulabrai Desai.
636 Sjt. Ambaji Chhotamlal Patange.
637 Sjt. Maneklal Maganlal Mehta.
638 Sjt. Popatlal Jaysi Mehta.
639 Sjt. Dattatraya Kashinath Junnarkar.
640 Sjt. Narayan Bhanu Dhur.
641 Sjt. Gangaram Narayan Garubaya.
642 Sjt. Shantilal Jetashanker Phatate.
643 Sjt. Nagandas Vrajlal Bhuta.
644 Sjt. Harjiwan Davani.
645. Sjt. Ichhashanker Jiwanram Radheka.
646. Sjt. Pranji Chhaganlal Desai.
647. Sjt. Vallabhdas Jethabhai
648. Sjt. Trambaklal Kanji Shah
649. Sjt. Gaurishankar Hansraj Joshi
650. Sjt. Valji Hariram Somaya
651. Sjt. Virji Ladha
652. Sjt. Govindji Khimji Shah
653. Sjt. Vasonji Hirji
654. Sjt. Narayan Girdhar Shukla
655. Sjt. Osman Esmail
656. Sjt. Himatlal Bhudardas Shah
657. Sjt. Sadashiv Nanalal Jani
658. Sjt. Jagjiwan Virji Parmar
659. Sjt. Vasudev Chhaganlal Jani
660. Sjt. Shivlal Motichand
661. Sjt. Natvarlal Thakordas Majmudar
662. Sjt. Vishnu Dattatraya Sahasrabudhe
663. Sjt. Vithal Narayan Acharya
664. Sjt. Karunashanker Jatashanker Rawal
665. Sjt. Krishna S. Bangera
666. Sjt. Rajaram Kashiram Achrekar
667. Sjt. Ramchandra Jaysingrao Khanilkar
668. Sjt. Chhotalal Keshavlal
669 Sjt. Waman P. Kabadi
670. Sjt. Vasan rao S. Achrekar
671. Sjt. Mahadeo Vasudev Kulkarni
672. Sjt. Mahadeo Govind Natekar
673. Sjt. Abdullali Kaderji
674. Sjt. Ranchhoddas Lalji Sampat
675. Sjt. Sitaram Deorao Acharya
676. Sjt. Ishwarchandra Joshi
677. Sjt. Fidahussein Vishram Bahadur
678. Sjt. Ramchandra Pandurang Mule
679. Sjt. Shantilal Jadhavji Shah
680. Shmt. Chandanben Hukamchand Shah
681. Shmt. Shardaben Natverlal Maniar
682. Sjt. Damoder Nemidas
683. Shmt. Jamnabai Govindji
684. Shmt. Champavati Deo. Chotham
685. Shmt. Dahiben Jaikishandas
686. Shmt. Nirmala Harkishondas Ranchhodlal Dalal
687. Shmt. Nirmalben Vithaldas Gulabdas Barfiwala
688. Shmt. Manjula Mangaldas Jaikishandas Mehta
689. Shmt. Ramgowri Dhirajram Keshavram Bhatt
690. Sjt. Jwalaprasad Sharma
691. Sjt. Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel
692. Sjt. Dattatraya Sukharam Kulkarni
693. Sjt. Chimanbhoy Manchharam Vin
694. Shmt. Jadavben Chimanbhoy Vin
695. Sjt. Dattatraya Sayanna Kumeralla
696. Sjt. Krishnaji Atmaram Pedrekar
697. Sjt. Balkrishna J. Deorukhkar
698. Sjt. Murdattsingh Gangasingh
699. Sjt. Himatlal Hargovinddas Mukati
700. Sjt. Bhupatrai Nagarda Joshi.

**"SWARAJ IS FOR POOR."**

A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. S. T.), at Nagu Sayaji Wadi, when prominent leaders will speak on "Swaraj is for Poor".

**HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL VOLUNTEERS.**

The Nayaks and members of the Hindustani Seva Dal (old and new) from all Wards are hereby informed to be present in uniform in the Congress House compound daily at 5-30 a.m. (S. T.) sharp until further orders. Those who want to enrol themselves in the Hindustani Seva Dal should also attend.

## JINNAH HALL INVADED.

—:o:—

### Heavy Rush At Swadeshi Bazar.

There was unprecedented rush at the Bombay Presidency Youth League Swadeshi Bazar on Wednesday, the more so as on Tuesday the Swadeshi Bazar was closed because of the Hartal in the City due to the arrests of Mr. Nariman and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan.

The great and popular enthusiasm on the part of the public unmistakably reveals the strength of the Swadeshi spirit. The present Swadeshi Bazar indeed is well arranged. The large variety of exhibits, the simplicity and neatness of decorations, the excellence of arrangement and, above all, the very competitive prices at which the articles are offered make the Bazaar a very attractive shopping place for indigenus commodities. There are no less than 200 different types of Indian made goods on view.

Prominent among those who visited the Bazar yesterday were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta.

## PRIMARY & SECONDARY EDUCATION.

—:o:—

### Wanted Radical Changes.

A prefatory note to the report of the Committee on Primary and Secondary Education appointed by the Government of Bombay, signed by Mr. S. N. Moos the Chairman says: "We have been profoundly interested by the question propounded in the terms of reference. After hearing the evidence and studying the present conditions obtaining in our schools, we cannot but feel, as we unanimously do, that the present system of school education is not related to life and is too urban in outlook. We are convinced that the present system of education with an academic bias, which is suited only to the needs of the privileged few and which does not provide for a real preparation for life for the majority of the youth, cannot be continued without detriment to the larger interests of the country.

"We have therefore suggested the reorganisation of the primary and secondary courses so as to bring the schools into more intimate touch with the life and needs of the people, and the revision of the curricula so that they may reflect to a greater degree the life interests of the community served. The proposals made are mainly with a view to giving schooling a definite vocational implication under the stimulus of practical work and realistic studies.

"We are aware that whatever steps are taken to give a practical bias to education, radical changes cannot by brought about in day. The success of any scheme that is adopted will depend on the training of teachers. But what is immediately possible and most desirable is a change in policy. The school which gives practical or pre-vocational instruction must become the basic institution in this Presidency. The question how many different types of schools the post-elementary system will require can only be determined by experience. What is needed at present is experiment and elasticity, and a new orientation with regard to Primary and Secondary education.

**LADIES PUBLIC MEETING.**

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Stree Seva Samgh, a public meeting of women will be held to-day (Thursday), at 4 p.m., at the Young Men's Hindu Association Hall, opposite China Bag, Girgaon, when Dr. Miss Kumud Mehta and Mr. Maneklal Vakil will speak on "The mental and physical requirements of women". Mrs. Motibai Madhavji will preside. All women are cordially invited.

**THREE ARTS' CIRCLE.**

Miss H. C. Vakeel writes:—The Three Arts Jashne Mehtami (Moonlight Festival) will take place on Saturday, the 12th instant, at "Aiwane Rafaat" Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

Several items of exquisite enlightened beauty representing the stars and planets have been arranged. The guests are kindly requested to co-operate in maintaining the harmony of the setting by restricting the colour scheme of their costumes to blue stars and planets have been gramme starts at 10 p.m. There will be an interval at 11-15 for refreshments, which will also be white and silver to harmonise with the general setting.

Further information may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary 3 Arts Circle, "Aiwane Rafaat" Ridge Road, Bombay.

Behrampur.—The General Secretary informs the Associated Press that the General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will meet at Hubli on the 20th April to consider, amongst other subjects, the G. I. P. Railway strike and the M. S. M. Railway situation.—A. P.

## PIR PAGARO CHALLANED.

### Six Charges.

### POSTER THREATENING BLOODSHED FOUND.

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 9.

Apropos Pir of Pagaro's arrest, the Pir has been challaned before the City Magistrate, Sukkur under sections 302, 357, 414, 380, 344, 346, 354 and 324 and Sec 20, Arms Act, under six different charges, and three men of the Pir have also been challaned with him. The hearing has been fixed for the 16th April in the Central Jail. Besides local pleaders of Karachi, Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Hasan Imam are likely to be engaged.

The Police are enquiring into the authorship of a handwritten poster posted behind the City Fojdari threatening bloodshed if the Pir is not released.—A. P.

## BOYCOTT OF "DAILY MAIL"

### Hindu Commercial Club's Resolution

The Committee of the Hindu Commercial Club has passed the following resolution:—

"The Committee of the Hindu Commercial Club strongly condemn the unpatriotic attitude adopted by the "Indian Daily Mail" in publishing misleading and incorrect reports regarding the present movement of Independence, and resolve to boycott the paper hence forth without taking into consideration the subscription paid in advance. The Committee further request the members of the Club to do the same."

## F WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

### Mr. Vasantrao S. Velinkar's Candidature.

Mr. Vasantrao S. Velinkar is standing as a candidate for election to the seat in the Corporation from "F" Ward vacated by the resignation of Mr. B. G. Horniman. Mr. Vasantrao is the son of Mr. S. G. Velinkar, the well-known criminal lawyer. Mr. Velinkar graduated from Jesus College, Oxford in 1924 in the Honours School of Modern History and was called to the Bar in 1925. He started practising as a Barrister in Bombay in 1929. While at Oxford he devoted a great deal of time and thought to the study of labour problems, and as a result of the keen interest he took in the work, he was elected College Secretary of the Oxford University Labour Club.

## IN AID OF VILE PARLE S. & L. ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

The Nutan Sangit Vidyalaya will give a benefit performance "Sadhvi Mirabai" in aid of the Vile Parle Sporting and Literary Association on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 8-15 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. M. R. Jayakar has kindly consented to preside. Tickets will be available at Mr. V. R. Bhende, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; Mr. M. S. Dikshit, Hari-Nivas, Kurla Road, Vile Parle and at the Bombay Theatre on Saturday next from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.).

## THE AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY

—:o:—

### Party At Bombay Radio Club.

A large gathering was present on the lawn of the Bombay Radio Club on Tuesday evening at a tea-party given by the President and members of the Recreation Club Institute, Bombay, in honour of the celebration of the fifty-third birthday of His Highness.

Mr. Ali Mahomed R. Macklai President of the Recreation Club Institute, in a short speech, extended to those present a cordial welcome on the happy occasion. The birthday of His Highness, he said, was to the members of his community a day of thanksgiving for the numerous benefactions they had received at his hands for their educational, social and cultural institutions.

## ANGLO INDIAN WOMAN ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

### 9 Others Convicted In Dacoity Case.

A protracted hearing brought to a close the case at High Court Sessions in which Mrs. Biber an Anglo-Indian woman and nine others including her three sons were charged with robbing one Keshavji Khimji Assar and his Parsi friend in broad daylight in the rooms of the woman at Frere Road.

The jury after consultation for two hours and a half unanimously declared Mrs. Biber not guilty and all the others guilty by a divided verdict of 7 against 2.

His Lordship ordered Mrs Biber to be discharged and postponed the sentences on the others till this (Thursday) morning.

**WORK AND PLAY**

**Guard your Sight**

**Your efficiency at work and your proficiency at play largely depend on the keenness of your eyesight.**

**If your unaided vision falls short of perfection (and only a thorough scientific optical examination can ascertain this) the choice of glasses is a matter of supreme importance. Secure the aid of a skilled optician supported by the reputation of Lawrence & Mayo for scientific precision.**

Lawrence & Mayo Ltd

(Incorporated in England.) Ophthalmic Opticians.

44, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LONDON: 53, Conduit Street, W.1.

Branches: Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Karachi, Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon and Simla.


## WORLD OF SPORT

### AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

—:o:—

**KIRKEE SPORTSMEN WIN BY 2 GOALS TO NIL.**

Hockey enthusiasts in Bombay are seldom wrong in their estimation of the capabilities of the teams that enter in the Aga Khan Tournament, and the attendances at yesterday's match between the Kirkee Sportsmen and the G. I. P. Sholapur, once again proved the above assertion. The few spectators who paid to see a painful exhibition of hockey, left without getting their money's worth long before the game ended. The Kirkee team pressed from the opening bully and notched the first point through Phillips. Dull and uninteresting play followed, the Kirkee men leading at half-time. No improvement resulted after the interval. Phillips again scored giving his side a decisive lead before time was called.

The teams were:—

KIRKEE SPORTSMEN: Faitsingh goal; S. K. Naidu and B. M. Naidu backs; Gaikawad, Nimal and More halves; Tolgae, Sathpal, Phillips, Dvale and Bhosle forwards.

G. I. P. SHOLAPUR: Anthony goal; Calmiano and Holmes backs; Nock, McDonough and Fritchie halves; D'Mello, Pollock, Ogle, Miles and Thoy forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Rodriques and D. Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S MATCH, 5-30 P.M.

Kirkee Poison Club vs. St Patricks (Karachi).

**SPORTING NEWS FROM HERE AND THERE.**

—:o:—

**NEW SWIMMING RECORDS.**

At Miami Beach recently world's records were set up by Eleanor Holm, who covered 100 yards back stroke in 1 min. 12 secs., and Helene Madison, who did 500 yards free style in 6 min. 16-2/5 secs.

**ENGLISH FLY-WEIGHT CHAMPION GETS SURPRISE.**

—:o:—

Bert Kisby, the fly-weight champion of England was knocked out by Rene Chalange (France) in the fifth round in a bout at Manchester a little over a fortnight ago. Kisby claimed that the punch was low but as long as the fight lasted was well behind on points.

**WALKER STOPS HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXER.**

—:o:—

Mickey Walker, the middle weight champion of the world, knocked out Jim Mahoney, the Boston heavy-weight in the second round when the pair met at Chicago recently. Mahoney was down three times before taking the full count.

**CRICKET.**

**HOW ENGLAND'S TOURING TEAMS HAVE FARED.**

The results of the Test matches played in New Zealand and the West Indies are given below:

England won the only Test in New Zealand in which there was a definite result. In the West Indies tour the teams finished up all square. Each country won one game and the others were drawn. Following are the results, the concluding Test being included:

**NEW ZEALAND V. ENGLAND.**

—:o:—

First Test (at Christchurch).—England won by eight wickets. New Zealand 112 and 131. England 161 and 86 for 2.

Second Test (at Wellington).—Match drawn. New Zealand 440 and 164 for 4 (dec.); England 320 and 107 for 4.

Third Test (at Auckland).—Match drawn. England 330 for 4 (dec.); New Zealand 98 for 1.

Fourth (extra) Test (at Auckland).—Match drawn. England 540 and 22 for 3; New Zealand 487.

**WEST INDIES V. ENGLAND.**

First Test (at Barbados).—Match drawn. West Indies 369 and 134; England 467 and 167 for 3.

Second Test (at Port of Spain).—England won by 167 runs. England 203 and 425 for 8 (dec.); West Indies 254 and 212.

Third Test (at Georgetown).—West Indies won by 289 runs. West Indies 471 and 290; England 145 and 327.

Fourth Test (at Kingston).—Match drawn. England 849 and 256 for 9; West Indies 283.

**VARIETY AT THE EMPIRE.**

—:o:—

**CLASSICAL AND CHARACTER DANCES.**

From Monday an attractive diverticement programme is being presented at the Empire Theatre by Miss Theresa Nepean and Miss Grace Ower who have been successfully conducting classes in dancing in Bombay for some time past. Miss Nepean who is a member of the Imperial Society of Dance teachers, London, has studied the art under Cecchetti, the celebrated Italian master of the Russian ballet who had taught Pavlova, Kasavina and other famous dancers. Miss Ower who has also qualified in London has specialised in eurhythmics and classical dancing.

Their programme at the Empire includes several graceful dances. Among these are a Russian character dance and two operatic toe-dances by Miss Nepean, the latter representing Columbine receiving and answering a love letter: a "spring dance" by Miss Ower, a typical classical dance with its characteristic free and graceful movements; and a Dutch dance by both.

This is in conjunction with an excellent film "Gateway of the Moon" featuring the screen beauty Dolores Del Rio. The usual cinema prices have been retained.

## JAIL REFORM IN PUNJAB.

—:o:—

### Special Building For "A" And "B" Class.

LAHORE April 8.

The Punjab Government are taking action on the Government of India's "communique" of 19th February regarding reform in jail administration. The new sub-jail at Gujrat, which contains the most modern type of cellular and association accommodation has been set aside as a special jail for A and B class prisoners and the staff has been selected. The building will be ready for occupation by the end of this month. The classification of prisoners for admission to B class has been carried out and lists are now before Government for orders. A revised appendix to the Jail Manual embodying the decisions regarding the classification of prisoners contained in the Government of India's "communique" has been prepared for communications to all the courts. The dietaries have been worked out for vegetarian and for meat eaters. The scale of clothing of a superior type to that supplied to the ordinary prisoners has been drawn out and approved, and a suitable scale of furniture has been prepared. Plans for separate accommodation of better class prisoners are under consideration.—A. P.

Amritsar.—After prolonged investigations conducted by the C.I.D. the Police arrested to-day Meharsingh, Ujagarsingh and Nainsingh, three students of the Khalsa College, under Section 302, I. P. C., in connection with the alleged bomb explosion in the Khalsa College on the 22nd February.—A. P.

## MOTORING IN INDIA

by

*An Overseas Visitor.*

Of the many trials which beset the motorist, the most irritating, precisely because it is the most preventable, is a sudden shortage of petrol. The driver may start the day with the barest minimum in his tank: and not even the profusion of his apologies can salve the wounds of the exasperated passenger, when the disaster befalls. But as the volume of motor traffic in a place increases, and the disasters become more frequent, the drivers acquire foresight. In this they are assisted by the installation, wherever the traffic justifies, of that time-saving invention, the kerbside pump.

Petrol pumps were introduced into India in 1923. By the end of 1929, Burmah-Shell and the companies it represents had installed 787 of them for public service in all parts of the country whose storage capacity, in underground tanks, was just short of four hundred thousand gallons. The fact that it has become a general rule for each to be replenished from a tank-lorry every two or three days indicates the extent of the pump's popularity among Indian motorists, provident and unprovident. More than half the petrol now consumed in India is distributed by this means.

If the installation of a pump is an expensive process, costing in all more than two thousand rupees, the expense is justified by the benefits resulting to the customers of the company responsible. The time and labour saved, the absence of potential impurities, and the absolute assurance of full measure, are advantages which all but the most pertinaciously conservative drivers and owners have been quick to recognize.

The ingenious mechanism whereby the pump ensures these advantages is the outcome of continuous experiment during the past decade. The operator of the present standard pump, with which Burmah-Shell is gradually replacing the older models, raises the petrol through a filter into one of two glass cylinders at the top which are visible to the motorist. These have been guaranteed by the English Weights and Measures Department to contain exactly one gallon each. When one is full, the petrol overflows into a sight-glass, and the operator is made further aware of the fact by a perceptible pressure on the pump-handle. He then switches over a central valve, which closes the full cylinder to the supply from the tank, and opens the other, at the same time automatically permitting the first to discharge itself into the waiting car; so that by the time the second is full, the first is empty and the process can be reversed. Thus the customer can certify with his own eyes the full measure of every gallon which he takes in. A further check is a metre, which records the number of gallons supplied to each person in turn, and also the total amount sold by the proprietor during a given period.

—*Burmah-Shell Bulletin No. 23*


**Platinum Pure**

**96%**

(Supplied in plate and wire)

Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metal.

*Enquire at*

**Batliboi & Co.,**

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



**TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET**

In RAVAL BUILDING, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, to Vegetarian Hindus. Rent Rs. 210 and Rs. 220 per month for permanent tenants.

Apply third floor to the owner.



**NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL**

**INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERT**

Sukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22560



*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE*

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1930.


## THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

—:o:—

The news that pour in from all quarters indicate striking progress of the Satyagraha movement. A month ago or even a week ago none could have dreamt of the amazing response of the country to Mahatma Gandhi's call. But to-day there is hardly any province that has not started the campaign and hardly a district which is not bestirring itself to support it. And as for Gandhiji's Gujarat, let the correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper tell his story: he is the last person to exaggerate the success of the Satyagraha. Says the special correspondent of the "Evening News": "The revolt against the Salt Law seems to gain momentum every day in different parts of Gujarat. Evidence of how the spirit of revolt has permeated the illiterate masses is to be found in the part the women-folk of every village are made to play in these spectacular demonstrations." The correspondent adds that the people's "contempt" for the Salt Law "was further evidenced by the demonstrations held in the Surat Court premises yesterday afternoon during the trial of Ramdas Gandhi and his lieutenants. Not only were paper packets marked contraband salt sold or distributed free in the Court premises, but a young lad had the temerity to accost a High police official and offer him one such packet for sale.' We wonder if the Director of Information will call these reports as "considerably exaggerated" or if Mr. Benn will regard them as only "some excitement". But let the correspondent proceed. He says: "Illicit salt is openly sold everywhere. 'Are you still having the Government salt or the salt manufactured by the people?' is a favourite question asked by the 'soldiers of freedom' of every village dame and the reply usually is, 'Oh, I have ceased buying any Government salt now'." What Gujarat is to-day the rest of India will, all signs indicate, be, more or less, to-morrow, whether or not Gandhiji, according to his altered programme, proceeds to other provinces after the close of the National Week. The Salt Act Satyagraha at least is already a true mass movement and a self-directed one. Does Gandhiji exaggerate when he says, the Salt Law is as good as dead?

What is the secret of the phenomenal success of the campaign? It is that the campaign is absolutely non-violent, a veritable crusade of love for the relief of the poor and oppressed. That is why lakhs of people regard it as part of their religion and pursue it with religious fervour. That is also why Gandhiji and his co-workers incessantly stress the importance of non-violence. It is most unfair to insinuate, as do the "Evening News" and the "Indian Daily Mail" that Gandhiji has permitted or recommended some deviation from the path of absolute non-violence in his latest speeches at Aat. The insinuation is based on a dangerously imperfect and, therefore, misleading Press report of one or two of his speeches. He was reported to have asked the people to resist the confiscation of contraband salt "until blood is spilt". But it is dishonest to pluck these words from the rest of the speech and then read into them a sinister meaning which Gandhiji could not possibly suggest. The following extract from his message to Kathiawar should make his point clear to all sane and honest persons. He says in that message: "It is sheer vulgarism to snatch salt from Satyagrahis. It is my earnest desire that the Satyagrahis should not part with salt in spite of the severest injury to their hands nor use counter-force." True to his creed Gandhiji calls upon the Satyagrahi rather to suffer injuries themselves in their resistance than use any counter-force." He only warns the people against mistaking timidity for non-violence, the timidity, for instance, of surrendering contraband salt just because an official demands it or uses force in snatching it. What he says is that if it is an offence to own contraband salt and if the offence is to be punished, let the owner be arrested and dealt with according to law. Every Satyagrahi is definitely instructed to surrender his salt the moment he is arrested. If the officials play the game, there will be no room for any physical resistance. Let the critics of civil disobedience also play the game. They may, if they must, mercilessly criticise the method. But let them not misrepresent the utterances of one who would not willingly harm a fly and who has again and again made penance for the violence of others.

Above all, let Gandhiji's uninitiated and excitable followers beware of reading into his speeches the least divergence from the purest non-violence. We would warn them especially against undue excitement, offensive shout, and indiscriminate social boycott. Before converting an alien nation through Satyagraha we have to convert a good section of our own people who have yet to respond to the subtle influence of Satyagraha. The Satyagrahis have so far got on beautifully well and let not the success earned through the self-sacrifice of some of the finest flowers of Indian manhood and through the "tapas" of Gandhiji be in the least marred by the least violence. Satyagraha is a pure flame which shines bright in an atmosphere of non-violence, but is smothered by any cloud of violence.

## TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

In its issue of March 29, "John O' London's Weekly", a very widely read journal which circulates throughout the British Empire has an arresting article entitled "Gandhi as I know him," contributed by one of Mahatmaji's oldest British friends, Dr. Josiah Oldfield. "What is it that has raised Gandhi to such a pinnacle as he has reached?" asks Dr. Oldfield and replies "My answer is 'Character' and again 'Character'." He declares: "No one has ever accused him of seeking money. No one could ever impute to him a taint of dishonesty or of self-seeking. He is no Western politician who could be bribed by wealth or silenced by honours conferred. Threats have no power over him. Neither torture nor penalty of death would move him a hair's breadth from what he believed to be right."

But the learned Doctor who has visited India and who declares that during his visit "he tasted the mountain cave life of the Yogi" and "was welcomed into the thoughts that are ever kept behind the veil" considers it as "asking for the superhuman" when Gandhiji wants from his countrymen "further sacrifice." Dr. Oldfield testifies to the fact that Indian peasants have "to carry on the fight for bare existence from the day of their birth to their death." He admits that they are a patient people and yet he discovers that Gandhiji has "a warped mind" because the Mahatma "is trying to teach Indians to live for their Motherland and in living to suffer for their country's weal." He feels that "Gandhi is largely wrong." The kind of conclusion Dr. Oldfield arrives at, in spite of intimate acquaintance with Gandhiji during the latter's most formative period in self-education and in spite of personal investigations into Indian conditions only shows how even to a highly cultured Englishman the idea of effectively practising non-violence on a mass scale is incomprehensible.

## "CHRONICLE" ON BLACK LIST.

—:o:—

The Newspaper Department of the Government of the United Provinces has been lately extraordinarily active. It is doing its bit to stem the surging tide of nationalism in this country. The particular foram this contribution takes consists in the issue of a circular to all heads of departments and all the various offices of Government in those Provinces right down to the Principal of the Police Training School that it was undesirable to send any official notices or advertisements to the "Bombay Chronicle," "Liberty" of Calcutta and the "Searchlight" of Patna. The reason assigned for the withholding of this official patronage is that these newspapers are on the black list of the Government of India. It is a mysterious thing, this black list. We presume every provincial administration has its particular one and the purposes it serves are inscrutable. But it is a futile vendetta on the part of the bureaucracy against nationalist journals, to refuse to send them official notices and advertisements. The money at the disposal of Government for advertisement purposes can be spent in accordance with bureaucratic caprice only by doing violence to all ideas of justice and equity. The proper thing is to select newspapers for advertisement patronage, strictly in regard to their efficiency as medium of publicity, without any regard whatsoever to their political views. As the "Leader" rightly emphasizes in regard to this matter, Government "as the legal custodians of public interest," and as disbursers of public money, "are not justified in indulging in their own whims and caprices." But this vendetta has, so far, failed in its purpose. Nationalist journals have struggled on, even without the assistance of advertisement patronage from Government. But the circular should serve to bring home to Indian businessmen the disservice they do to the country by patronising anti-national newspapers.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

—:o:—

A Lahore message states that the Government of the Punjab are taking action on the communique of the Government of India of February 19, regarding reform in jail administration. They have decided to set apart the new sub-jail in Gujerat as a special jail for prisoners of "A" and "B" Class. They have also prepared for communication to all courts a revised appendix to the Jail Manual. May we ask what the Government of Bombay are doing in regard to this reform? They too must be prepared for the reception of a large number of "His Majesty's guests" of high social and political standing. So far their attitude seems to be unsatisfactory, as is evidenced in the discovery of Mr. Mahadeo Desai that Durbar Gopaldas and his colleagues who were sentenced on Tuesday are being treated as ordinary prisoners. Must the Government of Bombay persist in such a barbarous treatment of political prisoners, in spite of the communique from the Government of India?

## "DISGRACEFULLY HANDLED."

—:o:—

"Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail" is responsible for the statement that Sir Darcy Lindsay, the leader of the European Group in the Assembly, "was utterly disgusted at the way in which the Government front bench had handled the question of the Fiscal Convention." Sir Darcy is reported to have said: "They had no right to hold a pistol at the head of the House and I think the elected representatives of India were quite right in protesting. The whole situation was disgracefully handled and is merely another example of the political incompetence of the Government." We wish that some more light could also be thrown on the allegation that in the "disgraceful handling" Government were abetted by a few elected members of the Assembly.

So far as Mr. Jinnah is concerned, he has strongly repudiated the suggestion made in some quarters that his support to the Cotton Tariff Bill was the result of a pact with Government. The "Hindustan Times," however asks the following question: "Is it not a fact that he (Mr. Jinnah had previously arranged with Sir George Rainy that, in reply to a question which Mr. Jinnah might ask, Sir George Rainy should assert on the floor of the House that in case any amendment other than that of Mr. Chetty was carried, Government would withdraw the Bill?" Either Mr. Jinnah or Sir George may remove all suspicion on this point.

## REPERCUSSIONS.

—:o:—

The Chief of Sangli deserves to be congratulated on having instituted in his State a Ryot Assembly. The Chiefsaheb rightly emphasized in his speech announcing this "constitutional reform" that no Indian Ruler "can close his eyes to the notable advance which British India has made in recent times in the gradual development of self-governing institutions" and he referred to the "unmistakable repercussions" which ideas from British India have on the populations of Indian States. Those living in "Red" India are not at all convinced that the development of self-governing institutions has registered "a notable advance", but there can be no doubt that the Sangli State has taken a good step forward in establishing a Ryot Assembly of forty members, half of whom would be elected, while one-fourth would be nominated and one-fourth would be the official bloc. Much depends on how far the Chiefsaheb adheres rigidly to the principle of non-interference with the powers conferred upon the new body.

# A CALL TO LAWYERS.

## ORGANISE ARBITRATION COURTS.

(BY LEX.)

Lawyers, who are unable for reasons which appear to them to be adequate, actively to participate in the breach of the salt law, have a useful opportunity to evince their patriotism in other shape by (a) removing their children from Government and aided schools; (b) encouragement of use of pure swadeshi cloth; (c) financial aid to national activities; and (d) the formation of Arbitration Boards in all principal cities and districts.

I propose here to deal with (d). None knows better than lawyers that litigation is a curse, Mentally, morally, materially, it is a drain to the winner and the loser. It profits only the law-man and Government, for it yields substantial income to both out of the disputants' pockets.

**WHAT BOMBAY CAN DO.**

Higher than law is justice; and justice can be rendered available to all without cost and without the ill-effects of litigation, if lawyers will it to be so. And thus. Standing Arbitration Boards should be formed, as stated above, in every town and district. Let us take the concrete instance of Bombay. An Arbitration Board should be constituted for the city. All lawyers and all laymen and women above 21, shall be eligible for membership of the Board, subject to the following among other rules:—(a) to pay such fee for membership as the Board may determine, (b) to undertake to set apart at least one day in the week to act as arbitrator, (c) to do the work of arbitration without any remuneration. The Executive Committee of the Board shall make available to the public a list of the members of the Arbitration Board. Whenever any dispute or difference shall arise between any persons it will be open to each party to the difference, to select his own arbitrator from among the List; it shall be the duty of the two persons so appointed, forthwith to enter upon the burthen of reference without any remuneration and to make their award in accordance with the rules laid down under the Indian Arbitration Act.

The advantages of this scheme are obvious. As the Arbitrators will be acting without fees and will, besides, be undertaking an obligation to set apart, if the volume of work requires it, one whole day every week, to dispose of arbitrations, only those who have a genuine desire of rendering this form of public service, will join it. As regards the members of the public, they will themselves be able to choose their arbitrators, one on each side, from a list which shall include persons of all communities and professions. The public will get speedy justice and at such cost only as may be involved in the payment of stamp on the award, etc. The Arbitrators will hold their meetings in premises which shall be located as near the court house as possible, so that suitors can judge as between This Picture and That. The congested courts will look upon the scheme not unfavourably, although like all conservative bodies, they will entertain doubts as to its success.

**GIVE IT A CHANCE.**

The adoption of Arbitration Boards, on a wide scale, will affect Government revenue considerably. Institution fees and other court fees, which run into several lakhs every year, will not be taken out of the people's pockets.

Any person who believes in the cause of Arbitration can join the Board—whatever his political school may be.

Any person, who believes in Arbitration, but is sceptical as to the success of the scheme, may still give it a chance for a year or two by joining it for that period. The experience gained will not be entirely lost.

It must be conceded that Arbitration Boards, such as indicated above, cannot reach all disputes

(Continued on page 9.)

# BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

## REPLY TO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

BY MANEKLAL H. VAKIL.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya having resigned his seat in the Assembly has inaugurated a campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth as a protest against the foisting of Imperial Preference in favour of British cotton textiles by the Government of India as the price of a partial protection of a higher tariff against non-British foreign piecegoods chiefly coming from Japan.

The new tariff levies a revenue duty of 15 per cent. on all cotton textiles, with an addition of 5 per cent. more or 3-1/2 annas per lb. on non-British foreign cotton piecegoods, whichever happens to be the higher rate. The present export price of Japan's piecegoods is 11 annas per lb. C.I.F. Bombay on the heavier cloth. A 3-1/2 annas duty per lb. amounts to a protective duty of 30 per cent. so as to enable the Bombay Mills to compete with Japan in the Bombay market with some profit and with a still larger profit to up-country Indian Mills at the cost of the consumers of the poorer classes in India. At the close of the speech that the Finance Member (Schuster made in introducing his Budget, he remarked that although substantial new revenue was to be raised the measures which he proposed were so designed as to reduce restrictions on economic action and to lighten rather than increase the burden on the poorest classes. The above import duty on coarser piecegoods, the increase in the excise duty on cruder Indian kerosine, the increase also in the import duty on sugar and the newly imposed heavy import duty on silver, are all taxes on the poorest classes while for the class of income-tax payers above an income of Rs. 15,000 there will be an increase of only one pie in the rupee. It is difficult to understand the hypocrisy of the argument of the Finance Member when he says that the new taxation will lighten rather than increase the burden on the poorest classes.

**WANTED SYSTEMATIC PROPAGANDA.**

The Indian members in the Assembly have all protested against the policy of Imperial Preference being forced upon this country by a foreign bureaucracy and the exposure of that policy in plainest terms will strengthen the movement against the boycott of British goods in general and of foreign cloth in particular. The above protective duties help to keep out all non-British cloth but the lower duty on British piecegoods by way of preference will have to be met by a systematic propaganda against British goods with the full support of the nationalist workers in all provinces. In order to keep out all foreign cloth 32 per cent. of which comes from Great Britain alone, it would be expedient to carry on the propaganda against all foreign cloth as many people still respond to a sentimental appeal for Swadeshi cloth alone. As explained above the higher protective duties against all foreign countries other than Britain will keep out their cloth from the Indian market. Under these circumstances even the movement for the boycott of foreign cloth will in practice amount to the boycott of British cloth whose competition the Indian Mills will have to face with their out-of-date machinery and administration leakages due in some cases to dishonest or incompetent management. English financiers are taking keen interest in the transference of the control of the Indian Mills in Bombay into the hands of British financiers under the plausible scheme of rationalisation by forming larger Syndicates or Trusts to centralise the control into the hands of a richer Syndicate. Thus some Indian Mill Agents will enter into unpatriotic international alliances of imperialist finance, while the Indian consumer has been forced into the boycott of foreign cloth against a policy of Imperial preference. Sir George Schuster as the representative of the British Financial interests in England, has thus adopted a policy to please the Lancashire Industrialists on the one hand and the British financiers in Bombay.

Even so the plainest duty of the Indian consumer is to boycott all foreign cloth and reduce his consumption of Indian cloth so as to check an inordinate rise in the prices. Wherever possible the Indian consumer in the backward areas may utilise his periods of unemployment by spinning and weaving his own cloth. By a movement of the boycott of foreign cloth carried on along the lines above-stated, the Indian Mills will be protected against the unfair competition of Great Britain under the forced exchange ratio of 18d. to the rupee while the consumer will have to protect himself against exploitation by the Mills by reducing his consumption of cloth or making it himself

**INDIA CAN BE SELF-SUPPORTING.**

The following is the position of

(Continued on page 9.)

## *NOTES OF THE DAY.*

—:o:—

**Britishers' Sympathy.**

Mr. Fenner Brockway is reported to have stated in a press interview that there are Englishmen who view sympathetically the movement for non-violent civil disobedience which Mahatma Gandhi "has so courageously initiated." "We worked and are still working", he further assures us, "for a settlement of the Indian problem by agreement but recognise without qualification India's right to self-government and self-determination including the right to claim Independence." Gandhiji too asked for nothing more and nothing less than what Mr. Brockway and his friends claim to be working for. It is interesting to know that an Englishman from Shantiniketan wishes to work for Indian Independence in a more active manner and has applied to Gandhiji to be admitted in his batch. It is to be seen whether he will enjoy this privilege or that of working in an allied sphere with Miss Slade and Mr. Reynold.

**Tactful.**

Mr. MacDonald extricated himself and his colleagues tactfully out of an embarrassing position in his statement in the Commons on Tuesday on Mr. Locker-Lampson's motion to move an adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of urgent public importance. According to the Tory M.P., the urgent matter was "the imminence of all agreement between His Majesty's Government and another foreign Power as regards the interpretation of article 16 of the League Covenant, without consulting the League or the House of Commons". There is no doubt the rank and file of Tories would have been delighted to discuss the motion and charge the Labour Government with having been busy with some secret diplomatic conspiracy. But Mr. MacDonald's assurance that the League Council would be consulted and that the Commons would have an opportunity of discussing the whole matter before any agreement was arrived at took the wind out of their sails. His adroit declaration that he would readily discuss with leaders of other Parties, the advisability of making a statement regarding the Naval Conference must have also mollified the Front Benchers in the Tory and Liberal ranks.

**Courageous Lead.**

The Australian Government, under the premiership of the Labour leader, Mr. Scullin, has given a courageous lead to effective naval disarmament in its proposal to secure drastic economy in naval estimates. The official scheme contemplates a substantial cut in the Federal Government's naval expenditure, the retrenchment involving an annual saving of £7,000,000. The fleet in commission will be reduced to two cruisers, one aircraft carrier and one destroyer. The scheme is sure to be vehemently opposed by vested interests in armament manufacture both in Australia and Britain but as the Labourites in the Federal Parliament have a safe majority, Australia will hae the credit of being the first amongst the British Commonwealth of Nations to show to the "mother country" how to deal with naval reduction. The courageous lead from Australia should prove particularly inspiring to the participants in the London Naval Conference.

**Ex-M.L.A.'s As Satyagrahis!**

Mr. T. Prakasam has promised to lead the Satyagrahis of Madras City, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari leading the campaign at Trichinopoly. He identified himself with the campaign shortly after his resignation from the Legislative Assembly and declared at a public meeting at Madras that the salt laws were unholy and deserved to be broken and rebroken till they were repealed. Another new leader for the campaign is Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who is appointed the President of the Thana Satyagraha Committee. It does not seem likely that Pandit Malaviya will long remain content with purchasing contraband salt or that we have heard the last word about the resignations from the Assembly.

**Quite Sufficient.**

"He is an awfully clever man."

"Not a bit of it. He only makes people think he is."

"Well, that's enough, isn't it?"

# SALT PANS IN CONGRESS HOUSE.

## 200 Volunteers Will March Out To-day To Break Law.

### B. P. C. C. INTENSIFIES CAMPAIGN.

(Through Bombay Satyagraha Committee.)

Two hundred volunteers will go to defy the Salt Laws to-day (Thursday). They will start from the Congress House at 6-30 a.m. in twenty batches of ten each and take water from twenty different points on the sea-coast. On Friday the Congress volunteers will go about the selling contraband salt and distributing sea-water in the city.

"SALT LAW IS BROKEN."

On Wednesday, as declared, one hundred Congress volunteers went in ten batches of ten each from the Congress House and brought salt-water from ten different places. One batch luckily found beautiful natural snow-white crystal salt deposited in a creek. They picked up some of this and brought to the Congress House. The volunteers went on loudly declaring all throughout the way: "The Salt Law has been broken. Citizens! The Salt Law has been broken."

WOMEN JOIN CAMPAIGN.

Information has been received in the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that a large number of women from different localities in the city also went to bring sea-water in the morning of the 9th April, with a view to prepare individually for home consumption. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee expects to turn every house in Bombay into a Salt Manufactory with the help of Congress volunteers within a short time.

SALT PANS.

The Satyagraha Committee is preparing salt pans in the Congress House premises with a view to have a larger output of salt for Street Sales.

### BONFIRE INSTRUCTIONS.

—:o:—

(Through B. P. C. C., Satyagraha Committee.)

The propaganda for bonfire of foreign cloth is getting momentum. Foreign caps are willingly offered to be burnt. No one should in any way collect foreign cap and other garments of foreign-make. Nobody should burn any foreign cloth or caps at any place If in the course of the daily work these are spontaneously offered they should be brought and deposited in the Congress Office. The Satyagraha Committee expects that the volunteers and other well-wishers will strictly adhere to what is stated herein.

# BOMBAY CONTINUES SALT SATYAGRAHA.

## Batches Of Ten Go To Sea-Shore For Contraband.

One hundred volunteers under the leadership of ten picked men of the P. P. C. C. marched at 6-30 a.m on Wednesday to break the Salt Act from the Congress House. The batches numbered from Nos nine to fifteen according to the B. P. C C. Roll. Eighty of these volunteers went to the south of the island, and divided themselves into small groups to take sea-water at Colaba, Church-gate, Marine Lines, and Charni Road while twenty volunteers went to Mahaluxmi Battery and Hali Ali Point. The leaders who captained the hundred volunteers are: Messrs. (1) Nandkavi, (2) B. C. Gani, (3) Chaturbhai Thakkar, (4) Dulabhdas Gandhi, (5) M. P. Deoji, (6) Syed Anaulla (7) Abdul Kadar Syed, (8) G N Shah, (9) C. M. Doshi, (10) Manilal Seth. They brought water to the Congress House to manufacture salt.

At Warden Road near the Mahaluxmi Battery the volunteers came across ten pounds of natural salt. They took possession of the salt and brought it to the Congress House.

WOMEN TO OFFER SATYAGRAH

About twenty women residing at Ramchandra Building, Girgaon have intimated their desire to go to the sea and get water to manufacture salt.

Side by side with the manufacture of salt, the B. P. C C, volunteers are also doing useful work in the boycott of foreign cloth propaganda. The volunteers go in small batch preaching the boycott of foreign cloth and at some places they make bonfire of the foreign cloth.

ARREST AFTER BONFIRE.

On Tuesday evening, Ramrao Dhansyam Kasle and Jahoba Ghatge were arrested at Parel on the charge of disorderly behaviour while they were having a bonfire of some of the foreign clothes collected on the spot.

# "Leaders' Arrests--Harbinger Of Swaraj."

(Continued From page 1

manufactured by 10 volunteers for Rs. 9. Panditji considered his presence necessary at the time of commencement of Satyagraha in Rae Bareli as his information was that the authorities there were contemplating to adopt a strong repressive policy and that there was also a likelihood of the volunteers being handled roughly. No arrests were, however, made, nor anything seized till the conclusion of the ceremony.—Free Press.

# FORCIBLE REMOVAL OF SALT.

—:o:—

## Volunteers Dragged, Pushed And Assaulted.

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Ten volunteers have been offering Civil Disobedience through manufacture of salt at Salempur, near Delhi, under the command of Devidas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi since the 6th instant. For the last two days the police have been successful in confiscating the contraband salt. To-day the efforts of the police to seize contraband salt led to a scuffle which resulted in injuries to seven volunteers. It is stated that volunteers had been collecting salt in buckets. The police arrived on the scene this afternoon, and demanded the contraband salt which the volunteers refused to surrender. The police thereupon wanted to take possession of the salt by force and a dozen constables on one side and ten volunteers on the other had a sort of tug-of war for some time. Mr. Devidas told a reporter that the police were ordered to use the utmost force in order to secure possession of the salt, and they violently dragged, shook and pushed the volunteers as a result of which seven satyagrahis received injuries in wrists, feet and ribs. Mr. Devidas also stated that as police began losing their temper they used fists to beat the volunteers in the abdomen and chest. Four volunteers it appears received more or less severe injuries. They were placed on "charpais" and taken through the city to Queen's Gardens where a public meeting was held.

VOLUNTEERS CONGRATULATED

At this meeting a resolution was passed congratulating the salt volunteers who were wounded Lala Deshbundhu and others exhorted the audience to come out in large numbers to break the Salt Laws.

The police arrested today, Dalgitsingh under Section 285 Indian Penal Code. It is alleged the accused lit a bonfire of foreign cloth in the Court compound on 5th April when Professor Indra was sentenced.—A. P.

### PARLE SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

WOMEN SELL SALT.

VILE PARLE, April 9.

The Satyagrahi Volunteers of Maharashtra to-day went out in several small batches to various parts of Salsettee Island and collected salt from the seasides. The Police did not interfere with the collecting party. But it is reported that two of the volunteers found in possession of contraband salt were arrested at Bandra. An important feature of to-day's programme was the successful selling of salt by Lady Volunteers who were able to realise a good amount for it. Among the lady volunteers was a niece of Mr. Manubhai Mehta, ex-Dewan of Baroda. —Free Press.

### Sentence On Mr. Manilal Kothari

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

Mr. Manilal Kothari was not sentenced to pay a fine only as reported, but was also sentenced to six months' imprisonment in addition to the fine of Rs. 500, in default six weeks' further imprisonment.

### MOVE FOR TRANSFERRING CITY MAGISTRATE.

—:o:—

Broach Residents' Protest.

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 9.

A mass meeting of the Broach public including Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans, was held on Monday at 7-30 p.m. in Fata Talao Maidan under the presidency of Mr. Hassumian K. Vajifdar. Speeches were made by Sidibhai and Hassobhai and the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

"That this largely attended meeting of Hindus, Mussalmans and Parsis, strongly condemn the mischievous move of a section of Hindus taking the signatures of ignorant people on a petition in English, praying for the transfer of the present City Magistrate and thus removing the only obstacle in the way of a section of Hindu mischief-mongers. The allegations against him are totally groundless, and the meeting emphasises the fact that his presence in Broach has saved the Town at the time of the last Shivaji Jayanti celebration from serious trouble in which the town would have been involved. He saved the situation by timely stopping the "bhajan" and lecture meetings, proposed to be held near the Mosque and stopping the sale and distribution of lathis and kirpans in the city. That before he came here there were small communal disturbances and other crimes and the comparative pease whilh the city now enjoys is mainly due to his strong and impartial attitude."

### AHMEDABAD SATYAGRAH LEADERS.

—:o:—

Sentenced To Three Months' Imprisonment.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 8.

Dr. Hariprasad, President of the District Congress Committee, Mr. Rohit Mehta, Secretary of the Youth League, Mr. Sarabhai, Captain of one batch of volunteers, and one Mr. Chandulal were tried to-day for selling contraband salt. They were charged under Section 7 of the Salt Act and Section 143 of the Indian Penal Code for being members of an unlawful assembly.

They did not plead guilty to the charge. They did not defend themselves nor did they take any part in the proceedings except by putting in a written statement in which they said they considered it their pious duty to break the salt law. They refused to say anything about the other charges made against them by the police.

They were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 under the Salt Act, in default simple imprisonment for one month. For being members of an unlawful assembly, Messrs. Sarabhai and Chandulal were sentenced to suffer two months' simple imprisonment, while Dr. Hariprasad and Mr. Rohit Mehta were sentenced to three months for the same offence as the prosecution described them as leaders and pressed for more severe punishment.

They were garlanded by their friends and relatives and taken in a motor by the police to jail.

After the sentences, the Court promised to look into the new jail rules and to recommend to-morrow that all the accused be treated as A Class accused. Perfect quiet prevails in the city.

### JUBBULPORE BREAKS SALT LAW.

Govindas's Challenge To Govt.

JUBBULPORE, April 9.

Seth Govindas, the President, and Pandit Dwarkaprasad Misra, together with five other volunteers broke the salt law by preparing salt from saltpetre yesterday just at 4-30 p.m. Long before the appointed hour thousands of eager spectators had gathered and at about 5 p.m. the number reached about ten thousand.

After preparing it Seth Govinddasji auctioned one tola for Rs. 111 which is the highest price so far obtained next to Mahatma Gandhiji's salt prepared at Dandi When the preparation was in progress the audience was told of the illegality of the preparation and challenged the Government to arrest them. Before the preparation commenced Seth Govinddasji had announced that in case of his arrest Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra would take his place and that if he was also arrested Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi should take his place and Mr. Khandekar that of Mr. Mishra.

The proceedings were brought to a close by a stirring speech by Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra who declared that before deciding on the process of preparation he had consulted Pandit Motilal Nehru. He added that the present Government had now ceased to rule by law and is now only relying on political excigencies and opportunism on arresting some people, but dare not lay hands on Mahatma Gandhi. Much enthusiasm prevails in the town. It has been announced that the preparation of contraband salt would continue by this process in the District Congress Office and the place has been named Hindustani Namak Factory and it will be sold every evening in the city. The police was conspicuous by its absence and no arrest have so far taken place.

### CUTTACK OBSERVES COMPLETE HARTAL.

—:o:—

CUTTACK, April 9.

Mr. Gopabandu Chodhury, Utkal, who was marching with a batch of Salt Satyagrahis, was arrested yesterday for disobeying Section 144 in Chandol village and was confined in the Cuttack jail the same night.

Mr. Puranchandra Bose of Calcutta of the Oriya Labour Union was arrested under the same Section.

Complete hartal was observed on account of these arrests. Fourteen students were arrested for organising a procession in the city.—Free Press.

### CONTAI BOYCOTTS GOVT. OFFICIALS.

—:o:—

CONTAI, April 8

As a protest against Police interference with the preparation of salt the local merchants have resorted to social boycott of all Government officials. They have also closed their shops as a protest against the arrest of Messrs. Ramdas Gandhi, Manilal Kothari and others.

Dr. Banerjee, leader of the local Satyagrahis has decided to distribute the Satyagrahis to three different centres instead of concentrating them on one place.—Free Press.

### NOAKHALI MAKES SALT.

—:o:—

NOAKHALI, April 8.

Districts of Comilla, Sylhet and Noakhali, combined under the leadership of Mr. Hardyal Nag, broke the salt law this morning in front of the Town Hall before a large gathering. The Police later seized the entire quantity of the salt prepared.—Free Press.

JOHN BULL
HAS BEGUN TO FEEL THE
BOYCOTT
THE INCREASING RESOLVE OF INDIAN MERCHANTS TO BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS HAS THROWN BRITAIN INTO PANIC
NOW IS THE TIME TO COMPLETE BRITAIN'S EMBARRASSMENT.
THE YOUTH LEAGUE
SWADESHI BAZAR
AT JINNAH HALL
(Girgaum Back Road)
Open from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Provides You The Opportunity
DON'T MISS IT.

### BELGAUM ENTHUSIASTIC.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, April 9.

The arrest and conviction of Sjts. Gangadhar Rao, etc., has roused unprecedented comotion in Belgaum city. Complete hartal was observed in the town and the Cantonment. A big meeting of about 8,000 citizens was organised in the market and presided over by Mr. Divakar. A resolution was passed congratulating the convicted persons was passed. Some of the speakers at the meeting said that at the word of command the whole Satyagrahis of Karwar was ready to offer Satyagraha

Messrs. Y. T. Nadkarni, Pleaders of Karwar, Mr. R. V. Nadkarni, and several others have signed Congress pledges. A peasant woman has already broken the salt law by collecting natural salt, but the Police appears to have neglected the case.—Free Press.

### CALCUTTA STUDENTS' RESPONSE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, April 9.

The Vidyasagar and City College students left their classes today to join the campaign of boycott of foreign goods during the national week. The students of other colleges are likely to follow suit.—Free Press.

### CAWNPORE MAKES SALT

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, April 8.

Thirty-three volunteers prepared contraband salt this evening at the Tilak Vyayam Shala under the presidentship of Mr. Narain Prasad Arore, ex-M.L.C., who was formerly Municipal Councillor, and now the President of the Town Congress Committee, Cawnpore. Despite many rumours about a number of warrants having been issued no arrests have been effected.—Free Press.

### 1568 VOLUNTEERS IN BORSAD.

—:o:—

Rigorous Social Boycott Of Officials.

BORSAD, April 8.

The Secretary Borsad Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

To-day three hundred volunteers are stationed at Badalpur to offer Satyagraha at different places on the river bank. A batch of twenty-five is reserved to keep perfect non-violence and order among the masses expected to flock round about the place.

Social boycott campaign is in full swing in Borsad and other villages. The citizens of Borsad belonging to different castes and communities passed resolutions on behalf of their respective communities severely boycotting the officials and asking them to vacate houses within a week. It is gratifying to note that the Mahomedans brothers are responding in increasing numbers and their "Kasba' met and passed resolutions boycotting Government servants socially.

Thirty well trained volunteers formed themselves in batches and held meetings and carried on campaign against the monstrous salt tax in eleven villages of Borsad Taluka. The entire population of the Taluka observed Hartal as a mark of reverence towards Darbar Gopaldas and others and congratulated the Darbar on his self sacrifice.

The number of volunteers up to the time of writing is 1,568 in the Borsad Taluka.

### SALT AND PEPPER.

Flippant British Press On Mahatma.

LONDON, April 8.

Newspapers cartoonists have seized on Mr. Gandhi's salt-collecting activities as a subject of humorous representation. Thus, the "Evening Standard," in a picture entitled "Exchange of Compliments on Dandi Sea-shore" shows Mr. Gandhi on a loin-cloth sitting near the Viceroy on the beach with a crowd of Indian followers in the background. Mr. Gandhi (holding a small spoon in the direction of the Viceroy) asks: May I offer you some salt? Lord Irwin (aside holding a small cruet, soliloquises' Now should I pass him the pepper?

The "Star," under the heading "Goosie Gandhi" shows a goose carrying a label "Please put salt on my tail' in defence to Mr. Gandhi's desire to get arrested.

### HOW FULCHAND SHAH WAS SENTENCED.

—:o:—

Novel Way Of Catching Volunteers.

WADHWAN, CAMP, April 8.

Five batches of volunteers numbering in all 55 left Wadhwan Camp yesterday, for Viramgaum with Kathiawar salt. The train was stopped near the distant signal at Viramgaum and the bogie carriage carrying the volunteers was detached there. The volunteers were made to get out of the railway carriage and the police used severe force in snatching the salt from them.

Mr. Arjunlal B. Lalla captain of the first batch was arrested and sentenced to 6 months simple and Rs. 500 fine in default six weeks more as already published. The captains of the remaining four batches and the 50 volunteers who had committed the same offence as Mr. Lalla were however not prosecuted and were allowed to go

INNOCENT MAN SENTENCED.

Mr. Fulchand who was in the train going to Viramgam, neither carrying salt with him nor belonging to the party, was also arrested at the station and sentenced to 6 months rigorous and Rs. 50 fine in fault 2 weeks more under section 143 I.P.C.

The Court delivered judgment at 10 p.m. large crowds of people gathered near the Court and remained quite peaceful throughout Wadhwan City and Wadhwan Camp observe to-day complete hartal in honour of Mr. Fulchand Shah.

A party of lady-volunteers headed by Shrimati Sardaben Fulchand Shah left this morning for Sabarmati Ashram being summoned by Shrimati Kasturbai Gandhi for necessary training.

Wadhwan city and civil station held a huge mass meeting for congratulating Mr. Fulchand Shah for getting six month's rigorous imprisonment. The meeting was held at the civil station.

On appeal being made to discard foreign cloth, several caps, coats shirts, Turbans, etc., were showered near the platform. These will be burnt to-day with other clothes at the Satyagraha camp. Many ladies took vows never to use foreign clothes. The cutlery merchants resolved yesterday not to indent foreign goods for three months. Kathiawar salt was sold at Viramgam yesterday in spite of Police precautions.—Free Press.

### SIND'S SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITIES.

500 Volunteers Enlisted.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), April 8.

Jathas of Satyagraha volunteers from Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Larkana Jacobabad and Karachi have been touring the villages of their respective districts. Volunteers Headquarters Camp has been opened in the suburbs of Hyderabad. Mass meetings are being held in Karachi, Hyderbad, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Larkana and other towns, exhorting people to join the movement and congratulating the arrested persons. It is reported that altogether about five-hundred volunteers have been enlisted. Salt satyagraha is expected to commence in Sind on the 13th.—A. P.

### "SAURASHTRA GANDHI" TO LEAD MADURA VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

MADURA, April 8.

Madura will send her quota of volunteers to join the Vedaranyan Satyagraha under the leadership of Mr. Ramachary, commonly known as Sourashtra Gandhi. So far 14 volunteers have been enrolled of which the first batch of twenty will start soon.—Free Press.

### PARSI WORKER ARRESTED

—:o:—

CAMP, ATT, April 9.

Darbari Bhikshuk, a Parsi worker of the District, and one of the Satyagrahi Volunteers, and Mr Manilal Patel, another Satyagrahi volunteer were both arrested this morning while picking up contraband salt at Att.—Free Press.

### SARAN BREAKS SALT LAW.

—:o:—

Puzzled Police Walk Away.

PATNA, April 9.

The Satyagraha at Goreakoth in the District of Saran was started on the aftrenoon of April 7 The Superintendent of Police, with Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Inspector and Sub-Inspector of Police and a posse of 29 armed Police and a host of Chaukidars were present there.

The first batch includes a Muslaman of Mustafabad and a Sadh of Chainpur. When salt water was half-boiled, the Superintendent of Police ran up to Mr. Narayan Sing and enquired as to who was the leader.

"The leader is there among the volunteers," was the reply.

Thereupon the Superintendent of Police went to the Volunteers and enquired who the leaders was among them. "I am the leader," said Mr. Saryug Law.

"What are you doing?" was the second question.

"We are preparing salt," came the reply

"Do you know the law about it?" was the third question.

"Yes, we know, we are out to break it.

Then the Superintendent asked him to go with him, but after going a few paces, he was let off The Superintendent then ordered the Police to demolish chulah and clothi which was done. The vessels used for boiling water and bricks of the chulah were taken away in a motor car.

After this the armed Police and officers left the place. The Satyagrahis continued their operation till 7 in the evening with new pots The Volunteers maintained exemplary non-violent throughout Great enthusiasm prevails.—Free Press.

### Happenings At Benares.

—:o:—

BENARES, April 9.

The second batch of Bengal Kola Satyagrahis headed by Manoranjan Mukherjee, Assistant Secretary, started from the Congress Office after saluting the national flag followed by a big crowd.

The procession passed through several important places in the city and reached Satyagraha camp at 9-30 a.m. On the way the wife of the group leader, Mr. Manoranjan Mukherjee, gave a hearty farewell garlanding to the party and touched the feet of her husband Yesterday's batch welcomed the new batch and handed over charges of salt preparations.—Free Press.

### Kanara Satyagrahis Batch Leaves Sirsi.

(From A Correspondent.)

SIDDAPUR, April 9.

The first batch of Kanara Satyagrahis left Sirsi this morning on march to cover Siddapur, Bilgi, Gersappa, Honavar, Kumta and Gokarn to reach Ankola on 12th instant where salt law Act will be defied.

# BANGLES FOR UNPATRIOTIC MEN.

—:o:—

## A Lahore Woman's Gift

### BECAUSE MEN ARE UNABLE TO FREE INDIA.

LAHORE, April 8.

Mild sensation was created when Mr. Zaffarali announced in the Satyagraha Conference that he had received a letter and a box containing glass bangles from a lady in which she wrote that if men could not liberate India they should put on glass bangles. The President inquired if the audience wanted to put on these bangles. They replied in the negative and said they would liberate their country.

NO PROCESSION.

The Ram Navi procession had to be abandoned here last night as a protest against the action of a Police Officer, who is alleged to have belaboured some of the spectators in Machhi Hatta. In the course of a certain performance some remarks of the people like 'Long live Revolution" enraged the Police Officer, who is then alleged to have roughly handled some of the crowd and took one Devidas into custody. The crowd remained perfectly peaceful, though some excitement prevailed at the time.—Free Press.

### COUNTRY'S INTERESTS FIRST.

—:o:—

Gandhiji's Exhortation To Bhimrad People.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CAMP BHIMRAD, April 9.

Precisely at the stroke of nine Mahatmaji arrived on the field and was accorded a right royal reception. He was flooded with flowers and garlands of yarns. In an inspiring speech Gandhiji said he was sure they did not at all feel sorry, because some of their leaders had been arrested. It was a matter to be proud of.

The first thing they had to do was to shed all fear, he said, jail and even of hanging.

DEATH PREFERRED TO SLAVERY.

Their only prayer to God ought to be that He might give them jail and even death, but not slavery. They had to remember that only good people would suffer in Ravan Raj and that was the reason why they were exposed to all manner of hardships. There was nothing in the punishments that Government was giving.

Sardar Vallabhbhai had got only three months' simple, but really speaking he deserved thirty years' rigorous imprisonment.

PRINCIPLE.

Proceeding Gandhiji solemnly asserted that they had every right to take salt in their fist and protect it against confiscation with all their might. They must not open that fist even if "it was cut pierced or hacked." It was a matter of principle.

He had got enough faith that God would give them strength and courage to translate their determined will into action. They must not forget that they were fighting not with cowards but with brave people.

HIS RIGHT HAND.

They had to admit that their rulers were brave. They had regard for bravery and they would certainly give up the game, when they found that Indians had become sufficiently brave and courageous. Gandhiji then referred to the repression that was going strong all over the country. He had read in the papers that Gangadhar Rao Deshpande of Karnatak had been arrested. Papers had said that Gangadhar Rao was his right hand. To him, brave workers like Gangadhar Rao were his crown.

TO WOMEN.

He was sure that so long as there was breath in their brave soldiers they would think of nothing but their country's interest. Concluding he appealed to the women to come to the front and to their part in the battle of freedom.

### VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For Selling Contraband Salt.

CALCUTTA, April 8.

About one maund of contraband salt prepared at the Mahishbathan centre was sold in packets of four chattacks for one pice at the College Square and Burrabazar today. Owing to the tremendous rush of purchasers the stock was exhausted in half an hour.

Mr. Lakshmikanta Pramanik and another volunteer were arrested yesterday at Mahishbathan for selling contraband salt and were placed before the Sub-Divisional Officer, Alipore, to-day, but the prosecution being not ready, were remanded to their 'hajat.' Trial commences on April 27.—Free Press.

### SETH JAMNALAL IN THANA JAIL.

—:o:—

THANA, April 8.

It is learnt that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is kept in Thana jail. Mrs. Jamnalal Bajaj who has reached Vile

(Continued on next page.)

## WHOLE-SALE ROUND UP OF DELHI LEADERS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Parle Ashram from her native place visits her husband shortly in the jail.—Free Press.

### PANDIT NILKANT DAS.

—:o:—

RESIGNS ASSEMBLY SEAT.

CUTTACK, April 9.

Pandit Nilakantadas has resigned his seat in the Assembly to join the no-salt-tax campaign. He will break salt law on April 13. —Free Press.

### RAJPUTANA VOLUNTEERS' MARCH.

—:o:—

BEAWAR, April 9.

The first batch of Satyagrahis of Rajputana and Central India to break salt law in Beawar started in the morning of 8th instant from Ajmer under the leadership of Pandit Nityanand Nagar, ex-Commander-in-Chief of Bundi State.

The batch will reach Beawar on the 19th instant and break salt law on the 20th morning. On the same date, the Salt Law will be broken in many other places by various batches of Central India. —Free Press.

### HAILYISM RAMPANT.

—:o:—

BULANDASHAR, April 8.

The 17 Volunteers who were arrested along with Swami Yoganand in connection with the demonstration on the occasion of the visit of the Governor of U. P. have been released on bail, while that Swami Yoganand has been refused.—Free Press.

## CHOWKIDAR BECOMES A SATYAGRAH

—:o:—

### Mr. Sen Gupta In Salt Centre.

MAHISBATHAN, April 9.

Led by Sjt. Satish Das-Gupta an increasing number of men at Mahisbathan prepared salt this morning. 200 villagers of five adjoining villages participated in the operation and Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, President, Civil Disobedience Council supervised the same, this morning. The villagers have declared social boycott of Police and Excise Officers. One village Chowkidar has resigned and joined the party preparing salt.

VOLUNTEERS RECEIVE BRUISES

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee Satyagrahis at Kalikapur prepared one Maund of salt this morning. The Excise Officials and Police broke the utensils used for preparing salt, but failed to snatch away the salt, the Volunteers keeping the same under firm grip and receiving bruises in the attempt.—Free Press.

## POLICE FIGHT WITH SATYAGRAHI.

### Snatch Away Salt From Them.

RANPUR, April 9.

The Publicity Officer, of the Dholera Satyagraha Samiti has sent the following to the Press:

To-day is the fourth day of the Dholera Satyagraha. Last night there was a mass meeting when nearly two pounds of contraband salt was freely distributed. That salt was brought into the town by batches of volunteers in spite of the Police officers. To-day four batches of volunteers violated the salt law and to-day the Police force was nearly double and eight to ten men used all their force to snatch away the salt from the volunteers, who did not part with it for about five minutes. Two volunteers were seriously wounded by a European Police officer while the salt was being snatched away from them.

Satyagraha will be started at many centres and by great number of volunteers.—Free Press.

### Pt. Hariharnath Shastri's Arrest.

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, April 9.

Immediately after his arrest, Pandit Hariharnath Shastri was produced before Mr. O. S. Baron First Class Magistrate who remanded Shastriji to judical custody till to-morrow 10-30 a.m. The news of his arrest spread like wild fire and a very large public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Narain Prasad Arora. Speaker after speaker exhorted the people to keep the peace and work with well regulated enthusiasm.—Free Press.

### At Coconada.

—:o:—

To-day eight Satyagrahis have joined the Satyagrahis, making the total 23. Of these Mr. Pokala Satnarayana, Secretary of the Parlakimidi Taluka Congress Committee, is one who has undergone imprisonment six times. Another Satyagrahi underwent imprisonment during the Nagpur Flag Satgraha.

The Satyagrahis to-day manufactured salt and brought a pound of it to the public meeting held in the Town Hall in the evening.—Free Press.

## PAYING FINE ON BEHALF OF SATYAGRAHI.

—:o:—

### Meeting Resents Ex-M. L. A's Action.

BELGAUM, April 9.

Of the four persons Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Jivanrao Yalgi, Hanmantrao Dabhade and Narayanrao Joshi who were convicted yesterday for breaking the salt laws and who preferred to go to jail instead of paying fines, Mr. Belvi, Ex-M.L.A., paid the fine of Mr. Joshi. Accordingly Joshi was released from jail this evening.

At a meeting held this night Mr. Belvi's action was much resented. A. P.

## WOMEN CHALLENGE POLICE.

—:o:—

### Aat Camp Raided: 2 Arrests.

SURAT, April 9.

About sixty policemen headed by Mr. Antia, Deputy Police Superintendent, raided Aat Salt Contrabanding Centre in Jalalpor Taluka at about 3-30 this morning and arrested Manibhai Sarabhai Shatak of the Gujarat Vidyapith and a Parsee worker, Darbari Sadhu. Both were leading workers in the prohibition campaign in Jalalpur Taluka. These two workers belong to Kardi-Matwad centre and had gone to Aat for picking up salt.

On seeing their arrests 2,000 ladies who were present there told the policeman: "Why do you not arrest us? here are we collecting salt!" The police did nothing and the ladies went on collecting as much salt as they liked. Manibhai and Darbhari Sadhu have been brought to Jalalpur.

### Contraband Salt In Delhi.

—:o:—

DELHI, April 9.

Information received from Salimpore up to 1-30 p.m. to-day show that they have made salt in three instalments, the first of which was distributed free among the visitors, the second they sold, while the third was sent to Meerut and Muzaffarnagar. A posse of Police encamped there, but they did not interfere with the operations.—Free Press.

## AT MEERUT.

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 9.

Yesterday a Jatha of 14 Volunteers under the command of Mr. Algurishastri, a life member of the Servants of the People Society in which several prominent persons including the Zamindar of Asora took part. The Jatha was given a grand reception, while it passed through the principal streets. At the termination of the Jatha, a public meeting presided over by Mr. Pearelal Sharma, Advocate, was held. The batch of five Satyagrahis who returned from Salempur after making salt were garlanded and they narrated thir experiences in manufacturing salt. The salt they prepared was sold at Rs. 50.

Mr. C. Raghbirnarainsingh who was dressed with crown of flowers, exhorted people to join the Satyagrah campaign, and boycott foreign cloth.—Free Press.

### ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

—:o:—

The Secretary, Satyagraha Ashram, Vile Parle reports that Mr. Natvarlal who had been to Andheri yesterday for selling contraband salt was arrested there, detained for a time and then released.

### TWO VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

JALALPUR, April 9.

Police arrested two volunteers at Aat near Dandi, to-day when the volunteers stationed there went to collect salt as usual with the men and women of the village. They were later tried and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each under Section 117 I.P.C. and 47 of the Salt Act. —A. P.

### Cantonment School Strike.

—:o:—

MEERUT, April 9.

The strike in the cantonement school remains as yesterday. Some students went about the school premises and persuaded others not to attend the classes. —Free Press.

## PEACE AND QUIET IN AFGHANISTAN.

—:o:—

### Tribesmen's Representatives In Kabul.

PESHAWAR, April 8.

A large number of representatives of various tribesmen from different parts of the country have arrived at Kabul, and peace and quiet are prevailing everywhere except among Mangals and Zadrans, among whom faction still exists. No further fighting is reported from the Eastern Province where Hakim of Kunar is holding a jirga at Asmar.—A. P.

## SATYAGRAH'S POTENCY.

### Mr. Nariman's Faith And Justification.

### APPEAL TO PARSIS TO JOIN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

In the course an appeal to the Parsis in the "Kaiser-e-Hind," Bombay, Sjt. K. F. Nariman who, he says, was advised by some of his "Parsee friends" and well-wishers" to reconsider his attitude and desist from following the Satyagraha movement, justifies the course adopted by him "as not only honourable but perfectly justifiable." He points out the sins of omission and commission of the present Bureaucratic administration and points out the rude awakening of even moderates and Liberals. Even "the old revered moderate and well-balanced leader like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya," he says" after forty years experience and faithful adherence had to leave the Assembly Chamber in disgust and despair and frankly confessed that so far he was deluded into a false belief that the salvation was to come from that quarter." Referring to the Salt Tax iniquity he says the cost of production is annas two only per maund, and the taxation Rs. 1/4.

**THE REMEDY.**

When the question is what is the remedy, either meekly to submit with folded hands to the present helpless situation and allow the country to be drained and exploited till it becomes absolutely dry and empty, thus daily increasing the misery, poverty and oppression of the people, or find some more effective and efficacious remedy. Only two courses are open—the cult of destructive bomb or the saintly non-violent methods of the Saint of Sabarmad methods which certainly come within the constitutional rights and limits of a struggling nation. And can anyone blame me for selecting this method in preference to the former one? The experiment has been tried with marvellous success; and grievances that could not be redressed by years of agitation have been removed within a remarkable short time. It is worth giving one more trial on a large scale."

Concluding he says:

APPEAL TO PARSIS.

"In national struggle, at a supreme crisis when all sects, communities and classes are contributing their mite, it is unthinkable that the Parsees who were once the pioneers of political movement and known for their courage and dash should alone be unrepresented? If Parsees take a pride that the "Grand Old Man," Dadabhoy Nowroji, was the first to unfurl the Swaraj Flag in the country it should equally be the duty and privilege of his humble followers to-day to keep that Flag aloft, and thus redeem the pledge given by their ancestors when they first landed in this ancient and historic land, "Hame Hindustan Yar Bashim," (i.e. we will be the friends of India and its people)."

### ARRESTS AT NAGPUR.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, April 9.

In addition to 24 strikers arrested this morning, one Panduran Laxman Ganekar was arrested this afternoon under Section 143 I.P.C. being member of unlawful assembly). Other strikers were arrested under Section 128 of the Railway Act (endangering safety of railway passengers) and under Section 109 (abetment). All strikers were remanded on bail till to-morrow.—A.P.

### GOVERNOR LEAVING BOMBAY ON SATURDAY.

—:o:—

PARTIAL EXODUS TO MAHABLESHWAR.

The Salt Satyagraha has affected the move to Mahableshwar of Sir F. Sykes and his "Cabinet." His Excellency, it is understood, will not be leaving until Saturday. Mr. Hotson, the Home Member, is likely to continue to stay in Bombay and the Secretary, Home Department, is also detained here. The other members of Council and the Ministers have, however, gone to Mahableshwar.

## WOMAN'S PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

(Continued from page 1

In mere playfulness my companions have, without interrupting any other activity, spun enough yarn to weave four square yards per day of Khadi of 12 counts. Khadi as a war measure is not to be beaten.

EXCITEMENT AND ADVENTURE.

The moral results of the two reforms are obviously great. The political result will be no less great. Prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs means the loss of 75 crores of revenue. Boycott of foreign cloth means the saving to India's millions of at least 60 crores. Both these achievements would monetarily be superior to the repeal of the Salt Tax. It is impossible to evaluate the moral results of the two reforms. But there is no excitement and no adventure in the liquor and foreign cloth boycott picketing, some sisters may retart. Well, if they will put their whole heart into this agitation, they will find more than enough excitement and adventure. Before they have done with the agitation they might even find themselves in prison. It is not improbable that they may be insulted and even injured bodily. To suffer such insult and injury would be their pride. Such suffering, if it come to them, will hasten the end. If the women of India will listen and respond to my appeal, they must do so quickly. If the all India work cannot be undertaken at once, let those provinces which can organise themselves do so. Their example will be quickly followed by the other provinces."—Free Press.

## BAN ON MAHATMA FILMS.

### Maharashtra Chamber's Protest.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Government of Bombay in the Home Department:—

The Government of Bombay have banned the films of Mahatma Gandhi's march although the censor had passed and certified these as suitable for exhibition. It is difficult to see what reasons have actuated the Government to take this step, when photographs, speeches, discriptions, and interviews connected with this unique march are appearing in the newspapers every day. This sudden and inexplicable action of the Government of Bombay, now followed by a number of other provincial Governments, has caused much loss to the enterprising Indian film producers and this is certainly no way desirable in the infancy of the Indian Cinema Film industry. It is understood that enterprising foreign film producers have also taken films of this march for exhibition to Europe and America.

Indian industrialists, particularly smaller ones are often accused of want of initiative and enterprise and readiness to incur expenditure on propaganda or publicity. But in this case when actually three or four Indian film makers showed enterprise and initiative from a business point of view, Government suddenly put a ban on their work causing serious monetary loss to them. Government were all along aware that this historic march was being filmed and it would have been better if Government had warned these enterprising businessmen before-hand.

The Committee do not think that the ban is justified in view of all these things and particularly in view of the curtailment of freedom of business it involves and they hope that the Government would see their way to early remove the same.

## QUESTION OF SIKHS' COLOUR IN NATIONAL FLAG.

### "MATTER TO BE PLACED BEFORE A.I.C.C." SAYS MAHATMA.

AMRITSAR, April 6.

In a statement to the press, Sardar Kharak Singh, the Sikh Leader, says: "At the time of the Lahore Congress one of the conditions of a settlement with the Sikhs was that their colour should be included in the National Flag. Mahatma Gandhi had accepted this, and assured the Sikhs that this would be done. I had requested him to get it passed by the Congress, but Mahatma Gandhi said that he had proposed the colour of the National Flag and he would alter it himself, but now Mahatma Gandhi has written a letter to Sardar Sardulsingh Kavisher in which he writes that as some people object to the Sikh colour being shown separately, the matter will have to be placed before the All-India Congress Committee. The Sikhs will not be satisfied so long as their colour is not shown in the National Flag or a joint colour is substituted by removal all the colours. So long as our demand is not fulfilled we are not prepared to take any active part in the Congress. We never expected from a personality like Mahatma Gandhi that he will evade the fulfilment of his promise."

Some other Sikh leaders describe the action of the Congress as a breach of trust, and urge the Sikhs to boycott the Congress.—A.P.

## EXPLOSION ON DESTROYER

—:o:—

### 4 Killed & 3 Injured.

LONDON, April 8.

Hongkong.—Four persons have been killed and three injured as a result of explosion on board the British destroyer "Sepov."

The depth charge exploded when destroyer was off Hongkong. Fifty officers and three ratings were killed, two ratings were seriously injured and one was sightly injured. "Sepoy" was slightly damaged.—Reuter.

## AUSTRALIAN LEVY ON SALARIES.

—:o:—

### To Relieve Unemployment.

LONDON, April 8.

Sidney.—That Government is considering a scheme to raise levy on all wages, salaries and earnings in order to provide a fund to continue Government and private works of unproductive character, to reduce unemployment, was revealed by Mr. Bavin, Premier of New South Wales, in a speech in the Legislative Assembly, outlining Government's plans for dealing with the present economic and industrial conditions.

He also said that the essential element of any scheme of reconstruction must be extension of system of payment by results.—Reuter.

## NAVAL CONFERENCE PROSPECTS.

—:o:—

### Now Appear Brighter.

LONDON, April 8.

Naval Conference discussions have been resumed. M. Briand returned to London to-day.

Brighter feeling pervades Conference circles following meeting of French and British delegations at which, it is authoritatively stated agreement was reached on interpretation of Article Sixteen of Covenant as far as it affects French demands for security.—Reuter.

## EX-DICTATOR SENTENCED FOR CORRUPTION.

—:o:—

### Pangalos Gives Gambling Concession.

LONDON, April 6.

Athens.—A special Commission of Senate has sentenced ex-Dictator General Pangalos to two years' imprisonment and deprivation of his political rights for five years on a charge of granting, while in power, concessions onerous to treasury and savouring of corruption.

Proceedings dealt with granting of gambling concession at Eleusis. Pangalos has already spent two and a half years in prison awaiting his trial which lasted for three weeks.—Reuter.

## NO ABOLITION OF SUBMARINES.

—:o:—

### Decision To Limit Unit Size.

LONDON, April 8.

The first important recommendations with regard to the size and armament of submarines have been made to Naval Conference by First Committee. Alexander, presiding over the meeting of later asked the delegates whether it was possible to deal with question of abolition of submarines. As outcome of views expressed, First Lord of Admiralty expressed regret that agreement with British Dominions and United States' view-point in favour of abolition was unattainable. It was agreed to report accordingly.

The Committee decided to recommend to the Conference to limit unit size of 2,000 tons, but any Power might have up to three submarines not exceeding 2,800 tons on the understanding that these would be embraced in the total tonnage of country's submarine category.—Reuter.

### THE CUTCH PARISHAD.

(From A Correspondent)

BHUJ, April 9.

Messrs. Tairsee, Sonawala and Jivaraj Nensey arrived yesterday for the Cutch Parisad work. Preparations at Anjar are nearing completion. Lodging and boarding arrangements are complete. Delegates will be received at station and supplied with detailed informations. People of all classes, particularly peasants take special interest for the Parishad. Muslims of the surrounding are joining.

—:o:—

Madras.—A Tinnevelly correspondent reports that riot occurred at Kuthangali village among Roman Catholic fishermen over the removal of stones from a certain place for construction of a church as a result of which one was killed and several injured.—A. P.

Madras.—It is understood that Government has ordered that Sjt. Annapurnlah, a political prisoner be placed in the division higher than the ordinary class. The question of extending a similar concession to S. I. R. conspiracy prisoners is reported to be engaging the attention of Government.—A. P.


## RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 7

### THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder, or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

**Rs. 15,000** (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

**Rs. 5,000** (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 2,500** (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

*Available from 6 a. m. April 10th to 6 a. m. April 11th 1930.*

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or retaining the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

## FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

**Rs. 2,500** (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

**Rs. 1,000** (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 500** (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

**Rs. 1,500** (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

**Rs. 1,000** (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

**Rs. 500** (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

LIONEL BARNETT

The World's most beautiful Child

was given Virol from Birth

*"We owe thanks to Virol for the splendid specimen of British boyhood. I took Virol myself before baby was born. Since his birth Virol has been part of his daily diet. He has never had a day's illness, and has always been a joy to behold, good tempered and happy, and always a picture of health. It makes me happy to know he has such a splendid foundation to help him through life and the hardships of schooling."* (Sgd.) *Mrs. M. E. Barnett.*

Give your own Child the same chance

Consider the perfect development which Virol gives to the muscles. The strong, firm bones built by Virol. The perfect skin made up of millions of tiny cells which Virol builds and keeps healthy. And, finally, the perfect health—"Lionel never had a day's illness, thanks to Virol."

VIROL

VIROL LTD., MALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

Dazzling Smiles

Are Dull Smiles Polished Bright

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

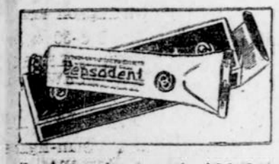
Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

*Accept Pepsodent Test*

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.




Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

8-28-B


## HOW DARBAR GOPALDAS DESCRIBED HIMSELF.

### "One Engaged In Inciting People To Non-Violent War."

BORSAD, April 7.

The Secretary Borsad Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

A batch of hundred volunteers is stationed at Badalpur which offers Satyagraha at convenient hours. The second batch of 100 volunteers is stationed at Ras. A third batch of 50 has arrived from mofussil Talukas just now. Another 50 expected before evening. These batches halt at Borsad. All the batches will distribute themselves in convenient villages about forty and will conduct salt tax campaign propaganda.

Mr. Chaturbhuj, leader of Virsad was sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment with a fine of 500 Rupees and in default 1-1/2 month's further rigorous imprisonment under section 47 of Bombay Salt Act, at 2 p.m. to-day.

TRIAL OF DURBAR GOPALDAS, AND GOKALDAS TALATI.

The trial of Darbar Gopaldas, Gokaldas Talati and others commenced at 2 p.m. to-day in the Resident First Class Magistrate's Court. The complainant Mr. Darashaw Aspandiarji stated on behalf of the prosecution that he was appointed special deputy superintendent to watch the political movement against salt Act. Mr. Gokaldas Talati and Darbar Gopaldas delivered a speech at Kamakapura on the day of Vallabhbhai's arrest before an audience of one thousand people and incited the people to break the salt Act as a consequence of which Mr. Gokaldas Talati broke the Act on the Mahi at Balalpur along with a batch of 50 volunteers and Darbar Gopaldas was seen sitting in the Camp at Balalpur. After the prosecution evidence was gone through there was some confusion in the court regarding the framing of charge-sheet Darbar Saheb and Sjt. Gokaldas Talati refused to cross-examine the witnesses and Darbar Gopaldas characterised himself as "one engaged in inciting people to non-violent war against the present system of Government," and pleaded guilty. Sjt. Gokaldas Talati in his statement before the court said that he did deliver a speech at Kanakapura as a protest against the illegal arrest of Sardar Vallabhbhai. He considered the salt Act as monstrous and wicked. He did not know if he was guilty. At the end the prosecuting counsel said, "I am instructed, your honoir, to press for a deterrent punishment." The accused have committed offence under section 117 I P. C. read with section 47 salt Act, and the campaign, as you know, against salt Act in full swing"

Sjt. Raojibhai Manibhai Patel's case the chief propaganda at Borsad Taluka was then taken up. After the usual preliminaries, the principal witness on behalf of the prosecution Mr. Ambalal, the Police Patel of Borsad was examined He said in his examination in chief that Mr. Raojibhai had not spoken anything regarding breaking (and its methods) of the salt Tax. He had merely made an appeal for volunteers. The Chief witness having fell through there was a lot of confusion and peals of laughter in the court room. Sjt. Raojibhai, however, said in his statement that he did not demember what he spoke in Borsad Meeting on the "Great March" Celebration but it was his business to incite people to break the salt Act.

After an hour, the First Class Magistrate Borsad, delivered the sentence which was 2 years rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 200 and in default 6 weeks more.

The court room was full to the suffocation and though the compound gates were guarded by the police, people had gathered in thousands and deafening cheers were heard all throughout the proceedings. People gave a heart; send off to the leaders of Kaira when the "bus" left for Sabarmat jail.

ARREST OF LEADER OF VIRSAD.

After the arrest of Darbar Gopaldas, Gokaldas Talati and others, the first batch of fifty again started in the evening to manufacture and gather salt. The river bank was full with people. Three thousand men, women and children squatted on the hillocks round about and peacefully watched the progress of the campaign. After the volunteers returned to the the Deputy Police Superintendent along with the Salt Inspector and a batch of 60 policemen came on the spot. The volunteers took the thing lightly and took away the bags of contraband salt. The leader of Virsad Mr. Chaturbhu was arrested and taken away the volunteers elected, Mr. Bhanupra sad as their captain and started Satyagraha. The enthusiasm of the people increases with every happening. The Vidyapith volunteers sang religious songs and explained the significance of remaining entirely non-violent.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BORSAD.

A monster meeting of the citizens of Borsad was held at 3 p.m in the Bazar Chowk. 5,000 people participated. The farce of the day's trial was narrated. Mr. Jivanlal Champaneria reminded the audience of the pledge that they had taken on the Independence Day. A resolution congratulating the Darbar Saheb, Gokaldas Talati, Ravjibhai, Ambalal and the leader of Ras was passed and the citizens declared in no uncertain terms that they would not give peace to themstlves or to the Government until the present system of Government ended—contraband salt was sold at the close of the meeting. Contraband salt was sold to the citizens all throughout the day. Proceeds of the sale amounted to Rs. 15.

## BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

(Continued from page 6.)

cotton piecegoods in the Indian Market.

| | 1897 | 1929 |
|---|---|---|
| | (In crores of yards.) | |
| Foreign Cloth | 200 | 197 |
| Indian Mills | 35 | 236 |
| Ind. Handlooms | 78 | 136 |
| | 313 | 569 |

From the above figures it will be seen that 30 years ago India consumed 313 crores of square yards of cloth while to-day the consumption is 560 crores though the population has remained unchanged in number. Thus if the consumer reduces his consumption to that of 30 years ago. he satisfies his wants from the production of Indian Mills as well as of handlooms which use almost the whole of the surplus yarn made in the Indian Mills because Indian production to-day is 371 crores of square yards against its 30 years older consumption of 313 crores of yards It would, therefore, be not necessary to buy imported cloth either from Great Britain or any other country in the world. It is a common belief though erroneous that Indian handlooms use imported yarn. As a matter of fact Indian Mills can manufacture every year 82 crores of lbs. of which they use 48 crores lb. in their cloth, while the Indian handlooms use the surplus of about 31 crores of lbs. India imports very little of foreign yarn only about 5 crores lbs, while Indian Mills export about 4 crores lb The imported yarn is chiefly coloured yarn for dhoti borders etc. while very fine imported yarn is used in the gold-bordered cotton cloth of Madura, Benares and other places.

**REDUCE CONSUMPTION.**

It may also be noted that the common argument against mill cloth is that the machinery has to be imported from abroad. Ordinarily every year the cotton textile machinery which has to be imported is worth about two crores of rupees only while the imported cloth if stopped could save India 60 crores of rupees every year.

What is essential, therefore, is that the Indian consumer must be made aware of the necessity of economising his consumption of cloth, which will save his money for a better cause and stop it from getting into the hands of the foreign manufacturer of imported cloth.

Khadi also is likely to get a further impetus in the present national agitation and will be used by all those who can make it themselves in their periods of unemployment as well as by those who could afford to wear it in competition with the better dressed persons who do not use khaddar, from notions of commercial utility for drawing high incomes or salaries. However much one may appeal to the patriotic or humanitarian sentiment of offering employment to the unemployed, it must not be forgotten that in a cmpetitive society of capitalist commercialism, men dress to please and exploit others. All the same Khaddar is bound to receive a greater impetus from the movement of the boycott of foreign cloth, though its present production is not even sufficient to supply khadi caps to the whole of the male populatin of this vast country. In fact, it is less than one crore of yards while the male population is over 16 crores.

If India refuses to import foreign cloth, not only will it be able to economise to the extent of 60 crores by reducing her consumption but it will also reduce the Government revenue by the loss of customs duty on the sale. 80 per cent. of the cloth coming from Great Britain and 20 per cent from other countries, the probable loss to the Government can be estimated as under:

15 per cent. on cloth worth 48 crores of Rupees eq. 7.2 crores.
20 per cent to 30 per cent. on cloth worth 12 crores Rs. eq. 2.40 to 3.60 crores.

Thus the people will be able to save 10 crores of rupees for themselves and stop it from falling into the hands of the foreign bureaucracy.

To organise the boycott of all foreign cloth, a well thought out campaign should be carried on by a Swadeshi Cloth League in favour of Indian cloth while the All-India Spinners' Association should be helped to carry on its Khadi propaganda as hitherto to spread its production amongst the unemployed peasants of the remotest dry tracts without large rivers or irrigation facilities The Swadeshi Cloth League and the All-India Spinners' Association can thus function simultaneously in a spirit of healthy economic competition and supply the needs of the people in accordance with their present economic environment which must necessarily determine their mental outlook on life as well as society in general. The Swadeshi Cloth League must also publish from time to time standardised specifications with marks and prices from time to time and may give its own marks to the manufacturing advertisers in their regular bulletins publishing retail prices for standardised cloth of any Indian mill or of any merchant selling cloth made in India either by hand or power-looms.

**A PLEDGE.**

The burning of the existing stock of foreign clothes is wanton sentimental destruction of the little saving of the poor consumer. The burning of such clothes will create a sudden additional demand for cloth which will send up the price. The merchants also will not destroy their existing stock. Under the circumstances the pledge of the League should be that until full Swaraj or independence is attained, no one shall buy, sell or use any foreign cloth, except his existing stock. The decision of certain associations not to place further Indents for only a limited period of three or six months is not adequate as dishonest merchants will circumvent it indirectly. But the consumer's pledge until the attainment of Independence is more important in the mass as the merchants will have to follow suit and deal in Swadeshi cloth only.

## A CALL TO LAWYERS.

(Continued from page 6.)

and differences. Non-compoundable offences would be outside their reach. So also disputes between the subject and the crown. etc. Nor would awards shut out completely recourse to law courts. because the awards may have to be enforced through court process. Even so, the advantages will outweigh by far, the limitations on Arbitration Boards. The educational effect will be great, and at any rate those members of the Board, who may be law-men, will have shown, in a practical manner, that they are not purely money making machines, as popular estimation would hold their class to be.

**OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMERCIAL BODIES.**

Commercial bodies can do much to make the scheme a success. Most such bodies have a standard form of contract for use in their particular branch of business. Practically every such contract contains an arbitration clause. Some times it provides that all differences shall be referred to "two European Arbitrators": generally it provides for a reference simply, to two arbitrators, one to be appointed by each side. This clause should be altered. It should be to the following effect:—"All matters of dispute or difference which shall arise between the parties under or in reference to this contract, shall be referred to the arbitration of two arbitrators one to be appointed by each party to the dispute, from among the official list of Arbitration Board of the city of ..... and it shall be a condition precedent to either party taking legal proceedings against the other in reference to such dispute or difference, that the said reference shall have been made and an award obtained thereunder." If such a clause is embodied in a contract, both parties will be bound, and may be compelled, to go to arbitration of two members of the Board, and the court will have no power or jurisdiction even to entertain a suit in reference to the contract, at the instance of either party, unless and until such party has made the reference and obtained an award

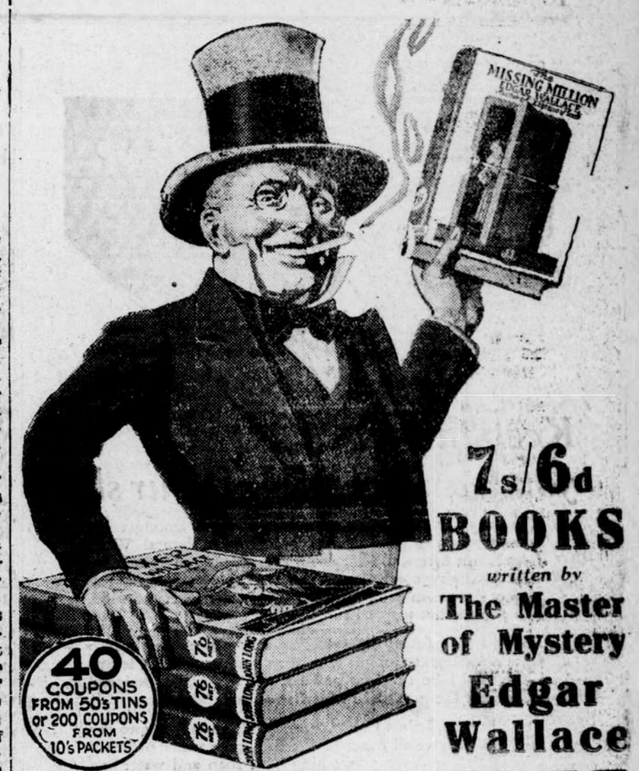
The foregoing outlines of the scheme are submitted, in all humility, for the earnest consideration of commercial bodies, lawmen and— laymen alike. The scheme, as shown above, contains several features, which were absent from previous attempts in the same direction. It can, no doubt, be improved in the light of any criticism that may be received.

**A TEST FOR LAWYERS.**

Undoubtedly, the scheme, if successful, will affect the pockets of lawyers. The practice of law, however, is a profession; it is not a trade. Secondly, as practical men, lawyers must realise, that however successful the scheme may be, as society is constituted, there will still be remunerative work for law courts and lawyers alike. Therefore, lawyers need have no fear of being starved. The scheme, however, applies an acid test to their citizenship. It is both for the lawyers and other public spirited citizens on the one hand and the litigating public on the other hand, to pronounce upon the scheme and to make it a success.

This article is not written purely for Bombay consumption. It is hoped it will reach the Indian lawyer wherever he may be and that he will do his little bit in his own locality by popularising the scheme and ensuring for it a fair trial. The lead in this direction ought properly to be taken by lawyers.

P.S.:—Members of the legal profession or the lay public who feel interested in the subject, will kindly communicate with "LEX", C/o this Paper.


7s/6d BOOKS written by The Master of Mystery Edgar Wallace FREE

TO "PASSING SHOW" SMOKERS

Really fine mystery yarns written by the World's most popular writer of mysteries and detective stories. Printed in London, well bound, and sent direct from London to you—post free, duty free—absolutely free. All you have to do is smoke and enjoy "PASSING SHOW," India's most popular Quality cigarette, and save the coupons There is mystery in EDGAR WALLACE'S Books but there is NO MYSTERY about "PASSING SHOW"—"PASSING SHOW" Cigarettes are guaranteed made from pure unadulterated Virginia Tobacco and pure paper, and are

Quality! Quality! Quality! all the time

AN EDGAR WALLACE NOVEL

for 40 coupons from 50's tins or 200 coupons from 10's packets.
*Twelve titles to choose from :—*
"The Twister." "The Mixer." "Flat 2." "The Avenger." "The Man from Morocco." "The Face in the Night." "A "King by Night." "The Hand of Power." "Big Foot." "The Missing Million." "Captains of Souls." "Room 13."

PASSING SHOW VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

*You Get Quality Two Ways with "PASSING SHOW"—Quality Cigarettes—Quality Gifts.* P.S. 14

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS LTD. ENGLANDS LAST INDEPENDENT HIGH CLASS CIGARETTE MANUFACTURER



SYRUP VASAKA

FOR COUGHS & COLDS.

Famous anti-spasmodic and expectorant. Gives excellent results in coughs, colds, bronchitis and all other chest affections attended with cough and hectic fever. Highly effective in infantile and puerperal convulsions.

Stockists:
Orient Drug Agency—Bombay-2.
Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad
Konkar Bros., Poona.

BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LD.
CALCUTTA.



Orders for

Black Galvanized, Copper, Brass Lead Tubes and Fitting exceeded at lowest rates. Orders to be accompanied by 25 % of cost in advance.

*Apply to :—*

The Young India Trading Co.,

39, Forbes Street, Fort, :: :: BOMBAY

*Keep the youth and beauty of your skin*

The daily use of Icilma Cream, which, alone amongst face creams, contains the famous beautifying Natural Water from North Africa, will keep your skin supple and fresh under the most trying conditions, for there is nothing to equal this perfect day cream as a protection against the effects of wind, rain and the hot tropical sun.

Brought to a foamy lightness, by a special process which takes nine times as long as that of an ordinary cream, Icilma is the ideal base for face powder, and is specially designed to prevent the growth of superfluous hair.

At night time, Icilma Cold Cream, gently massaged into the skin, will remove all traces of dirt and grime which ordinary washing with soap and water can never reach.

Containing only pure and emollient oils, this perfect night cream will nourish and revivify the underlying skin tissues, bringing out the fresh glow of a youthful complexion.

Icilma

VANISHING & COLD CREAMS

*Made to prevent the growth of superfluous hair*

EVERYBODY IS NOW ASKING FOR

CRABBIE'S WHITE LABEL

SCOTCH WHISKY

THE HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

*AND SPECIALLY SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA*

STOCKED BY MOST WHOLESALE DEALERS.

JOHN CRABBIE & Co'Y LTD *DISTILLERS*

LEITH.—SCOTLAND.



FIRST DAY EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.

(Reg.) No 5680.

A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti No abstinence.

Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

RAMARATNA.

(Reg.) No. 35...

For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet, Rs 5 Full Size Bottle, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills.

One hour effect

Price Rs. 5 per ...ths. V.P. Extra.

TRY for other disease our effective remedies. Weekly Medical Charges Rs. 5 only. Postage Free.

Write for further particulars to

**Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.**

Adishwar Building Pydhoni Chawk, Bombay 3. H. O. Vadhwan City.



**BOMBAY CHRONICLE**

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local Rs. | a. | Mofussil Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly | 25 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Half-Yearly | 12 | 8 | 15 | 0 |
| Quarterly | 6 | 4 | 7 | 8 |
| Monthly | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |

SINGLE COPY

**ONE ANNA.**

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | Local | Mofussil |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly | Rs. 6-0 | Rs. 8-0 |
| Half-Yearly | Rs.3-8 | Rs. 4-8 |

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.

SINGLE COPY

**TWO ANNAS.**

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE


# DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

## Recommendations Of Govt. Committee.

Teh Report of the Committee on Primary and Secondary Education appointed at the end of October 1927 is now published. The Committee as finally constituted consisted of the following members:—

Mr. M. Hesketh, M.A., I.E.S., (Chairman) (October 1927 to March 1929).

Mr. S. N. Moos, M.A., I.E.S., (Chairman) (September 1929 to November 1929); Mr. N. M. Shah, M.A., Mr. R. V. Parulekar, M.A., M.Ed., Mr D V Mirchandani, B.A., Mr P K Desai, B.A., Mr. Nuruddin Ahmad Ghulamally, B.A., Miss Ruby Navalkar B.A., I.E.S., Rev Horace K Wright, M.A., B.D., Dr B R Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Mr Kaniyalal Maneklal Munshi, B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Mr G N Gokhale L.C.E., B.Sc., M.I.E. (Ind.), Mr. K M Pawar, B.Ag., Dr K G Naik M.A., D.Sc., F.I.C., Mr K S Vakil M.Ed., I.E.S. Mr P R Chikodi, B.A., M.L.C., and Sardar Bhasaheb alias Dulabawa Raisinghji M.L.C.

The terms of reference to the Committee, briefly stated, were (a) the reorganisation of Primary and Secondary school courses with a view to their co-ordination, and (2) the introduction of vocational and industrial training in Primary and Secondary schools.

### THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

The Report deals first with the existing system of education. Perhaps the commonest criticism of the present system of education, says the Report, is that it is too literary in character and fitted only for those who wish to join the learned professions. It is not related to life and is far too bookish, and curricula and text-books are too urban in outlook. This is perhaps to be expected when it is to be remembered that education was chiefly taken advantage of by a few since it suited only those who used their heads rather than their hands. Moreover, the system of education has definitely tended to prepare men to become scholars or administrators, or to follow the learned professions. For a long time education, at any rate in the secondary stage, has been looked upon as a stepping-stone to Government service and the learned professions and to occupations which do not demand the use of the hands.

### RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Committee next proceed to make a number of recommendations and observe that the present three stages in the full school course, the elementary or lower primary, the middle stage comprising both the upper primary and the Anglo-Vernacular middle coursel and the high school stage should be one continuous course in which the vernacular is the medium of instruction from the lowest class in the elementary school to the highest class in the high school. The present differentiation between the upper primary standards and the Anglo-Vernacular middle standards should be abolished. The course which now ends at Vernacular Standard VII or Anglo-Vernacular Standard III should be included in primary education, the lower stage being called 'elementary' and the higher stage 'higher elementary.' The Committee are in favour of the small Anglo-Vernacular middle schools being gradually replaced by primary schools teaching English where the general instruction will be in the hands of trained primary teachers, with a specially qualified teacher for English. Full high schools wishing to retain the higher elementary standards should be encouraged to add the lower elementary standards. With regard to the lower elementary stage, the Committee suggest that the length of the elementary course should be 5 years, as at present, but that, the possibility of completing the course in four years be kept in view, and that schools be permitted to experiment in this direction. If it is found possible ultimately to complete the present elementary course in four years, one of the standards of the higher elementary stage should be transferred to the elementary stage, so that the length of the course should continue to be five years. Admissions to the Infant class should be limited to the beginning of the school term, the minimum age of admission being five years, unless something in the nature of nursery schools can be provided.

### UTIMATE AIM.

The Repoprt recommends the gradual elimination of the one-teacher schools, either by the appointment of additional teachers or by the consolidation of small schools or by the temporary introduction of the double-shift system. The higher elementary stage should continue to be of three years for boys and should be raised to three years for girls. While it is realised that at present the majority of pupils will leave school after completing the elementary stage, the Committee are of opinion that the ultimate aim should be a course covering approximately the full primary stage and that the age of leaving school, which is now 11 years under the Primary Education Act, should be 13 or 14 years. The Committee propose that the high school course should be one of three years. This is the view of the majority, who are also of opinion that a reduction of one year in the total length of the course is possible. The Committee think the standards should be numbered consecutively from Standard I to X, but as long as the elementary course remains as at present, the lowest class should be called the Infant Class.

### MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

The Report discusses the important question of the medium of instruction. The position of English in education in India presents one of the most difficult problems, observe the Committee. The ordinary language of the masses is the vernacular but English is being used to a growing extent among the educated classes, at any rate as a subsidiary language; it is the medium of instruction in higher studies and it is also tending to become the 'lingua franca' of India. But the Committee point out the disadvantages of bilingualism which in countries such as Wales, Switzerland and South Africa has been a definite handicap. Teaching through the medium of English is definitely attempting to make the student bilingual. While it is generally recognised that for the present English must be the medium of instruction in the University stage, opinion in favour of teaching in vernacular as the medium prior to that stage has been steadily growing. The Committee strongly urge that the University should reconsider the question of allowing candidates the option of answering all papers in the vernacular except the English paper. The aim of teaching in English should be essentially utilitarian, at any rate in the schools, and too great a stress should not be laid upon the study of English as literature. The teaching of English should be entrusted to specially qualified teachers, special facilities for the training of such teachers being provided.

### COURSE OF STUDY

The Committee are of opinion that the study of English should not ordinarily be introduced before the first year of the higher elementary stage. In special cases where competent teachers are available, it may be begun at an early stage. The method of teaching English generally is required to be as simple and practical as possible. The Committee emphasise the need of relating the teaching to the pupil's environment.

The Committee describe the subjects to be taught and the different stages for their teaching. These include Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry History, Geography, Elementary Science, Classical languages, Music, Nature Study and Handwork. Importance is attached to the teaching of History at an early stage.

The Committee consider that at the elementary stage he course for girls should be the same as for boys, except that needle-work should be included. In the higher elementary stage the course for girls should be three years. There should be uniform standards for boys and girls in the higher elementary stage, with a common examination at the end, needle-work taking the place of handwork.

The Committee recommend the revision of the Vernacular Reading Series with freedom to the School Boards and the Heads of the secondary schools to modify the courses of study with the sanction of Government. Much emphasis is laid on the qualification of teachers and the report states that the policy should be to aim ultimately at the employment of only trained teachers and no teacher should be regarded as trained, unless he has gone through a year's training in a training institution. The training of all teachers in charge of Infant classes is strongly recommended.

The Committee think that the development of higher elementary schools with a vocational bias should be the accepted policy. Some form of handwork should be made compulsory in all higher elementary schools, both for boys and girls.

The Committee give a rough estimate of the cost. The Committee having not been called upon to examine the financial situation they have not indicated the sources from which the cost of the various proposals can be met. They suggest the appointment of a Committee of Financial Experts to study the question.

### WANTED CHANGE IN POLICY

In the course of a prefatory note to the report signed by the Chairman it is stated:—

"We are aware that, whatever steps are taken to give a practical bias to education, radical changes cannot be brought about in a day. The success of any scheme that is adopted will depend on the training of teachers. But what is immediately possible and most desirable is a change in policy. The school which gives practical or pre-vocational instruction must become the basic institution in this Presidency. The question how many different types of schools the post-elementary system will require can only be determined by experience. What is needed at present is experiment and elasticity, and a new orientation with regard to Primary and Secondary education."


**FORETELLING MACHINE PLANCHETTE.**

This curious Planchette was invented in 1867, and is shaped like a heart. In the centre is fixed an electrified magnetic compound having full Spiritual and Mesmeric powers. Two persons lay their hands upon, it, one of them asks a question and the wheels move and the response is recorded on the sheet of paper spread underneath. Scientists from America are drawn into controversies concerning it.

Businessmen, students, litigants, seekers of fortune and lovers have found in Planchette a Secret of Success.

Price Rs. 2-12. Postage Extra. SANJIWANI (C) BOOK DEPOT., FEROZEPUR CITY. (Punjab.)


## STRIKERS AND VICTIMISATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some of the leading papers have blamed the G. I. P. strikers and their leaders for not calling off the strike in terms of the agreement arrived at between the Government of India and Dewan Chaman Lal, Messrs. S. C. Joshi and V. V. Giri, but the following incident and strange actions of the G. I. P. authorities will convince each and every body that the leaders of the G. I. P. strike are fully justified in continuing and prolonging the strike and they are perfectly right in stating that the Government's communique has given ample scope for victimising strikers:—

As required by the Government's communique dated 1st March 1930 the G. I. P. strikers in obedience to the decision of the Central Executive of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union offered themselves for duty on 14th and 15th, ultimo. Strangely enough 95 per cent of the strikers were refused reinstatement on the plea of no vacancy and in few cases names for the next vacancy were registered in the waiting list. The fate of almost all the strikers is still dangling in the so-called waiting list but the few who have recently received orders to resume their duties are offered jobs on very low salaries.

The following which is only one out of so many instances bears sufficient testimony to the above sentiment.

A striker at Jubbulpore who was employed as a timekeeper on a salary of Rs. 60 p.m. is now asked to accept a post on Rs. 50 p.m. though the Government communique clearly states that:—

"Each employee whose name is on this list will be offered the first refusal of employment in the case or in a corresponding position to that which he held when he proceeded on strike."

Many more instances can be cited to prove that strikers have been refused jobs and made to starve though their posts are still vacant and many have been offered jobs on comparatively less salaries.

It is high time, the Government of India; Railway Board and G. I. P. authorities took a sympathetic view of the situation and refrained from prolonging the strike unnecessarily to a long period.—Yours, etc.,

A STRIKER.


**A Genito-Urinary Specific**

Stops burning of urinal pain, pus and blood. Complete cure in one bottle. Price 1-10 V. P. P.

DR. N. P. RELE, G.P.A.C., M.B. (H).

229 B.C., Kshatriya Nivas, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

(Advt.)



**MORE THAN 100,000**

CLIENTS have had our wonderful foretelling. Mr. E. Subramania Iyer, M.A., M.L., Trivandrum, writes:—"The reading has given me complete satisfaction and considerable help." Wonderful Annual Reading Re. 1, 5 years' Rs. 2-8, State birth, particulars or time of writing. KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagaram City. Our 13 books 1/2 price to our clients for a month.



*The* "DOST"

RELIABLE INEXPENSIVE WATCH

If you cannot afford a lot for a watch and yet you feel the necessity for a reliable time-keeper—one which you can count upon for good service over a number of years—you are safe in purchasing a "Dost."

The "Dost" watch carries our written guarantee. It is fitted with a well-finished lever movement. The wheels, pinions, jewels and all working parts are of excellent materials, carefully hardened and finished.

The "Dost" watch is tested in our workshops before despatch and in no circumstances do we pass a watch unless we are certain it is a first-class time-keeper.

The "Dost" watch is available in two models—small and medium size—both reliable and handsome watches.

NICKEL SILVER CASE

Small Size Rs. 13

Medium Size Rs. 12.8

OUR LARGE CATALOGUE FREE ON REQUEST

**WEST END WATCH Co**

BOMBAY CALCUTTA



*At Last—*

**A TONIC LAXATIVE**

By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *tonic* health salt has been evolved, which is quite free from the enervating effects of the old-fashioned salts.

Phosferine Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness nature intended. Its crisp, c ean, stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright, alert mood to enjoy your breakfast. After thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities, just at the required moment, it builds up vitality and tone.

**Children Love its Delicious Flavour**

*An occasional glass of Phosferine Health Salt will at once dispel summer lassitude and that tired, languid feeling due to errors of diet or incomplete elimination of waste matter.*

**Phosferine HEALTH SALT**

*Tones as it Cleanses*

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the Proprietors of Phosferine

From all Chemists and Druggists

PHOSFERINE (ASHTON AND PARSONS) LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

*AGENTS:* HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 2339, CALCUTTA



ENCOURAGE

INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Silk ! Tussore Silk !! Khadi Silk !!!

The best Silk, Tussore, Khadi Silk, Suitings manufactured in our own FACTORY at Surat can be had at very reasonable rates from :—

**The Indian Silk & Tussore House,**

Dwarkadas Mansions Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

A trial is earnestly Solicited.

PLEASE

# CAMPAIGN AGAINST ARTIFICIAL COTTON PRICE SYSTEM.

## U. S. Federal Farm Board.

## DESTRUCTION OF AN "OPEN" COTTON MARKET.

### Revamping Of Economic Structure.

New York, March 6.

The storm that has been raging over the efforts of the Federal Farm Board to artificially support the price of wheat and cotton is increasing in intensity, and it appears to be the almost unanimous verdict of the rank and file of the grain and cotton trade that it has undertaken the impossible, and that it is therefore doomed to ultimate failure states Mr. G. W. Fooshe in the M. G. "Commercial."

For a time there was a manifest disposition to give the Board a chance to demonstrate its ability to accomplish the difficult task assigned it, and even the majority of those who opposed Government incursion into the field of price stabilisation kept their protests to themselves. But when it became apparent that the Government was to extend aid only to those identified with regularly established co-operative organisations merchandising interests in the grain trade saw in this departure an effort to put them out of business, and they began registering their dissatisfaction in no uncertain language. Moreover, when the efforts to stabilise prises through loans to the co-operatives on a fixed basis failed to prevent radical decline in both wheat and cotton dissatisfaction extended to some of those who were supposed to be the beneficiaries of this form of paternalism.

It thus happens that the Board at present has few defenders outside of some members of Congress who were instrumental in enacting the law under which the Federal Farm Board was created and even these are by no means unanimous in endorsing the policies adopted by this body. This is evident from the fact that several attempts have recently been made by members of both the House and the Senate to institute inquiries into whether or not the Board was carrying out the plans in the minds of the framers of this law.

KEEN CRITICISM FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Criticism of the Board, too, has extended to economists, college professors, editors, and others outside the grain and cotton trades, who are raising their voices in protest over the hopeless task the Government has undertaken in attempting, through the Federal Farm Board, to set aside the law of supply and demand as the principal price determinant of any commodity, agricultural or otherwise. The fact that the United States Government has greater financial resources than any other country that has embarked on such a scheme is admittedly in its favour. But it is emphasised by the vast majority of the critics of the Government that not even this advantage is important enough to materially change the ultimate outcome.

PROPAGANDISTS DISREGARDED

Theodore H. Price, editor of "Commerce and Finance," New York, is equally frank in his comments. "In its military and economic strength, potentially and presently, the United States is believed to be the strongest nation in the world," he says. 'For this reason it was taken for granted that cotton and other agricultural products would advance just as soon as the Federal Farm Board was organised and at work, but this expectation has been disappointed. Most of our agricultural products are lower than before the farm relief measures were passed. This is particularly true of grain and cotton, and the resulting outcry has been both censorious and bit-ter. Both before and after the passage of the Farm Relief Act economists pointed out the futility of attempting to advance the price of an exportable surplus. But these propagandists of the obvious were disregarded, and everyone is disgruntled because we have not been able to lift ourselves by our own boot-straps. . . Time rather than fictitious drugs or chemicals will be required to restore the interest and confidence of those who think cotton or grain can be put up by the passage of a Federal law or by executive fiat."

It remained, however, for C. T. Revere, of Munds and Winslow, to paint the Farm Board programme in its true colours. After asserting that the law of supply and demand is more potent than any statutory enactment, he says: "I believe that business history will finally set down the Farm Board programme as nature fake. It will consign it to the museum of exploded myths, along with the philosopher's stone, perpetual motion, the Keeley motor, and the wild man of Borneo. If agriculture's plight is as serious as claimed, it would be far better to give a bounty of ten cents or so a bushel on wheat and Dol. 10 a bale on cotton to producers. Though such a gratuity might cause the rest of the world to assume that the United States Treasury had been transformed into an eleemosynary institution, it would be less expensive than the Farm Board programme. It would also leave us with a free market, and it would remove the implication of economic imbecility."

Criticism of the Federal Farm Board does not appear to be directed so much against its failure to prevent a severe decline in the price of both cotton and wheat as against efforts to substitute Government dicta for free judgment, with resultant shattering of confidence and paralysis of initiative on the part of both trade and speculative interests.

C. T. REVERE'S CONDEMNATION

The fundamental evils flowing from the systemic defects of an effort to influence prices of cotton by artificial methods are partially outlined by C. T. Revere as follows:—

First, absence of knowledge regarding Farm Board plans and purposes. Here is a picture of the confusion. It is accepted that the aim is to advance prices. When? How? An aggressive campaign for acreage reduction has been undertaken. The most effective agent is a low price and the threat of its continuance. Is the Farm Board in sympathy with a price decline at this time in order to force an acreage reduction? How can the Farm Board bring about an acreage reduction without aiding in a price decline? How can it aid in putting prices up now when an advance might nullify its efforts to obtain an acreage reduction?

Second, as a result of this confusion the exercise of independent judgment is entirely out of the question. No one dares to sell for fear Farm Board buying may put prices up. Those who feel that cotton under intrinsic conditions is cheap are afraid to buy for fear that the Board may want to get prices down in order to obtain its acreage curtailment. Year after year, season after season, the despised speculator would have undertaken a contract to advance prices on the assurance of acreage reduction. Yet, if speculation had embarked on an avowed programme to force this reduction through the medium of price depression, there is not a cotton exchange in the country that would not have been ordered closed within twenty-four hours.

Third, the selection of the co-operative marketing associations as an instrument in its plans has created confusion and unsettlement. Carried to its full consummation, it means the elimination of experienced and efficient merchandising organisations throughout the cotton and grain trades, the passing of warehouses and grain elevators into other hands by a process nothing short of confiscation. Judging from certain statements that have appeared in the press, credited to Farm Board officials, the salvation, or salvage of the co-operative associations is the major object in these undertakings, and independent producers, the great body of merchants and all other interests do not come in for the slightest consideration. If one might be pardoned for attempting to tear aside the veil of mystery that now shrouds this astounding operation, every interest will be sacrificed if by so doing the co-operative associations can be welded into a compact selling cartel that will control the marketing of our great agricultural commodities. Time will tell whether this achievement will be worth the loss resulting from the revamping of our economic structure.

DESTRUCTIVE EFFECT ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

Fourth, the effect on our textile industry has been destructive. The improving tendency resulting from curtailment efforts has been checked. Losses on scale-down purchases have been oppressive. Manufacturers first bought cotton on the expectation of Farm Board support. Later they bought it because they regarded it as reasonably cheap. When prices crashed mill executives were afraid to trust their own judgment.

Fifth, the collapse in commodity prices has cast doubt on the validity of hopes for business recovery. Public confidence, built up on expectations that the ambitious stabilisation plans would prove effective has been shaken by the aggravated decline in commodities, which has been general and world-wide.

Sixth, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the evil repercussions from the Farm Board undertaking will prove a continued source of international irritations and militate against goodwill in our trade abroad. Taken in conjunction with efforts to raise our tariff walls still further to keep out foreign imports, the artificial effort to raise the price of our products will tend still further to foment hostility towards American raw materials and manufactured products.

Aside from destruction of an "open" market, especially in old-crop months, serious enough within itself, the grain trade appears to be most concerned over the fact that the Government is confining its aid almost exclusively to the co-operative associations, leaving other units in the business to look out for themselves as best they can. Merchants and elevator interests have wired protest after protest to officials of the Administration and to members of Congress at Washington against this effort to put them out of business through the building up of a supermarketing agency, which, whatever may be the intent of the Board, is rapidly doing that very thing. These protests have brought practically no results so far. Protests from grain men have been far more numerous and far more vigorous than those from the cotton trade, the reason being that the Government has been much more active in grain than in cotton.

NO STABILISATION BOARD.

The American Cotton Co-operative Association, the cotton counterpart of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, has not even yet completed its permanent organisation. Other officers have been elected, but a general manager has not been chosen, and no definite time has been set for naming him. Futhermore, no cotton stabilisation corporation has been formed, and no idea has been given by the Board as to when such an organisation will be launched.

The Federal Farm Board has concentrated all of the cotton futures contracts of the various State co-operative associations into the hands of a single New York commission firm, and has provided the latter with ample funds for the protection of these contracts, estimated at 300,000 to 400,000 bales. It has also continued to make loans to the co-operatives on the basis of approximately 16 cents per pound for middling uplands at the ports, and has thus succeeded in diverting to these organisations most of the cotton remaining unsold from the production of 1929.

BOARD'S DISCRIMINATION.

But so far as is known it has not bought a single bale of spot cotton or futures through the American Cotton Co-operative Association, whereas its purchases of cash and contrast wheat are considerably in excess of 25,000,000 bushels. (These figures are exclusive of the quantity on which loans have been made to members of the grain co-operatives on a fixed basis.)

No satisfactory explanation has been vouchsafed in official quarters for this apparent discrimination as between wheat and cotton, but it is suggested in some quarters that it may easily be the result of the fact that most of the cotton produced in this country is grown in the south, which is largely Democratic, whereas the major portion of the wheat being bought so liberally by agencies, operating under the authority of the Federal Farm Board, is raised in States which are mostly in the Republican column. There may, of course, be no merit to this intimation of political favouritism but it is perhaps not amiss to call attention to the fact that the Board has been far from active in the purchase of wheat in territory lying outside of admittedly Republican strongholds.

GREATEST DEFECT.

Perhaps the greatest defect in the artificial support accorded by the Government, whether in wheat or in cotton, lies in the fact that it has merely succeeded in putting these commodities above a normal parity with those in other countries, with resultant severe restriction of the flow thereof into export channels.

Virtually all the wheat and cotton on which loans have been made, as well as all of the wheat acquired by outright purchase, are still in the United States. Thus, whether the Government has merely acquired an interest therein or whether it has gained complete title thereto, the wheat or cotton involved in his change in interest or ownership is still in this country. The exportable surplus of both wheat and cotton is showing heavy relative increase compared with more recent years.

The Federal Farm Board evidently reasons that when supplies in other countries are nearing exhaustion and prices again approach those in the United States foreign buyers will have to come to the latter for their needs. Self-interest may prompt them to do so, but there would seem to be no escape from the thought that buying of either American wheat or cotton from America under such circumstances would leave a very unpleasant taste in the mouth.


# OUR DUTY

It is our duty to convince people that there is still need for the old-fashioned Thrift which has been the foundation of so many peoples' fortunes and the basis of the success of many prosperous persons.

BUILD UP YOUR

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT

WITH THE

**Central Bank of India Ltd.**

and you will have always something to fall back upon.

Interest allowed at 3 1/2 per cent on Daily Balances.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA
Managing Director


# WHY INDIA IS IMPOVERISTED?

—:o:—

## An M. L. A's Reasons For Resigning.

MEERUT, April 8.

Severe indictment of Government's policy towards the Indian masses is made by Chaudhri Mukhtar Singh in his letter of resignation of his seat in Assembly. After endorsing in toto Pandit Malaviya's letter Chaudhri Mukhtar Singh proceeds:—

By the passage of the Tariff Bill the Government has now exposed the Indian cultivator to the retaliation of Japan against Indian cotton as the Tariff Board itself pointed out on page 175 of their report. Japan is the biggest consumer of Indian cotton and in the last year 1928-29 out of the total export of 66 crores of Indian cotton and in the last year 1928-29 out of the total export of 66 crores Japan took our cotton to the extent of 29 crores, i.e. 44 per cent. while England purchased Indian cotton only to the extent of 4-1/2 crores which forms less than 6-1/2 per cent. of the total export.

When prices of raw produce fell after countries other than India did all that was necessary to protect their farmers by raising their tariff walls or giving their subsidies or prohibiting their imports or by methods such as the establishment of marketing boards, etc. Government of India did no such thing. On the other hand they fixed the exchange ratio at 1s. 6d. on account of which the prices fell further by 12-1/2 per cent.

IMPOVERISHMENT.

The Land Revenue Policy, of the Government, its tariff policy and its railway policy have been among other things contributing to the gradual impoverishment of the cultivating masses. Now comes the this Tariff Bill with all its potential mischief for the cultivator whose intereset is so much after your Excellency's heart. I am convinced that this last act of the Government will be proverbial straw on the camel's back. As a representative of the rural classes I cannot quietly look at their ruin and so as a protest against the attitude of the Government on the Tariff Bill I resign my seat."—Free Press.

# "COMIC ERROR" COSTS RS. 30.

—:o:—

## Compensation For Destruction Of "Pigling."

A comic error which has cost the Bombay Municipality a sum of Rs. 30 in the shape of compensation was the subject matter of discussion at a meeting of the Standing Committee held on Wednesday afternoon.

An overzealous Municipal peon deputed for detecting the importation of contraband meat, detected a person named Mr. J. M. Corela carrying a "cooked pigling" at Dadar Railway Station without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner as required by Section 412 of the Municipal Act.

The person was handed over to the police and the meat was destroyed.

Subsequently it was found that the "cooked pigling" was meant to be the "piece de resistance" of a New Year's Lunch given by Dr. F. W. Pais to his friends.

The aggrieved doctor contended that the seizure and destruction of the meat caused him and his guests a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, and claimed compensation for wrongful prosecution of his servant Mr. Corela.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the prosecution was launched under the bonafide belief that the case was covered by Section 412 of the Municipal Act and recommended a compensation of Rs. 30, which was granted.

# "WAIT AND SEE" POLICY.

—:o:—

## Simon Report To Be Delayed.

LONDON, April 8.

Confirmation is now available that the report of the Simon Commission would not be released after Easter as originally expected. It is not yet certain as to whether the report would be delayed as far as Whitsunday, which falls on June 8, but indications are available that those who were advocating early convening of a Round Table Conference have received a definite set-back.

In the prevailing conditions in India it is considered as certain that the authorities would not hasten a Conference. The result is that all talks about a Conference have receded into the background. All eyes are turned on Mahatma Gandhi. There are still hopes in British circles that the movement may fizzle out, but the slogan is "Wait and see."—Free Press Beam Service.

# Ex-JAILOR ON INDIAN JAILS

—:o:—

## Convert Dandi Into Detention Camp, Says Dani.

LONDON, April 8.

There was interesting discussion at the rooms of the East India Association on Indian prison system.

The discussion was initiated by Colonel W. G. Hamilton, retired Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal. Colonel Hamilton condemned in strong terms the form of imprisonment known as simple imprisonment. He characterised it as most pernicious. He said it was most demoralising for persons to be called upon to sit idle for six months or one year absolutely doing nothing. Yet this was not uncommon in many parts of India.

Referring to the demand for classification of prisoners as political prisoners, Colonel Hamilton declared that if the term was officially it would lead to endless trouble.

DANE'S REMEDY.

Sir Louis Dane said that offences against the State were infinitely worse than offences against individuals as they were calculated to lead to more suffering and disorganisation and added that he would like Dandi to be converted into a detention camp and salt produced by volunteers to be utilised for Government purposes until the movement was extinguished in laughter.—Free Press Beam Service.

# EMIGRANTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

—:o:—

## Committee To Enquire Into Arrangements.

SIMLA, April 8.

The Government of India have decided to review the arrangements now in force for reception and care of emigrants returning from South Africa under the Capetown agreement and have appointed Mr. Gray, Labour Commissioner, Madras and Mr. Natesan to conduct enquiries as to how far the present arrangements are adequate and what improvements are required. A similar review is also contemplated for northern India.—A. P.

# RETRENCHMENT IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While congratulating the Board on the drastic cut of over two lacs annually in the establishment charges of the Trust, one cannot help saying that the members of the Board are guilty of a serious dereliction of duty. At the special meeting of the Board held on the 6th April 1927, the following resolutions were passed:—

"That the Board are of opinion that the following points should be borne in mind in effecting retrenchment.

(No. 34) That no extension of service should be granted to those who are 55 of years and above.

(No. 35) That those whose services have been lent by Government should be sent back as early as possible.

(No. 36) That those who are on the Temporary Establishment list should be asked to go before those on Permanent Establishment list, but length of service in hard cases should be considered.

(No. 37) That the juniors of the permanent staff should be asked to go first and then the seniors.

(No. 38) That those in service for 25 years and above and who are short of 30 years service should be given the option of retiring, if it could be done without detriment to the interest of the Trust and allowed full gratuity as if they had completed 30 years service or 55 years of age.

(No. 40) That the Drawing Section under the Engineers and the Amalgamated Departments of the land manager and Estate Agent should be amalgamated."

Have the Improvements Trust Committee and the Chief Officer Mr. Delves, carried out these resolutions? One knows they have not been.

If one looks to the history of the Trust, one will find that it was in December 1920 that the then Head of the Trust secured sanction for a very large establishment on the ground that "extra burden was thrown upon the departments due to accelaration of the programme".

The Board requested Mr. N. D. Mehta to go into the question of retrenchment. He made a report and laid down certain principles on which the retrenchment should be carried out. One would like to ask the members of the Board what they have been doing? We are told that the Chief Officer has tendered his resignation. Whatever we may say about the Board, which has failed to see that its Resolutions of 1927 were carried out, we must admit that the officer that has failed to do so must be asked to go, and relieved at once.

There is a feeling of absolute uncertainty in the whole staff of the Trust. No one feels safe. I would like to make definite suggestions in my next as to how to carry out the big axe recently passed in the budget.—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHISER.

# "GANDHIJI'S MOVEMENT PROMOTES SPIRIT OF DEFIANCE."

## British Press Approves Repression In India

### CONVINCE INDIA OF BRITISH "BONA FIDES" SAYS "HERALD."

LONDON, April 8.

According to the special correspondent of "Observer", while defiance of salt law is in itself no serious affair its repercussions are far more serious. Furthermore important forms of disobedience may be undertaken in due course in which case Government may find themselves in difficulty. The conclusion which the correspondent arrives at is that Government cannot avoid for long complying with Mahatma Gandhi's wishes for arrest.

"PRESTIGE AND AUTHORITY."

Editorially the "Observer" voices the apprehensions of its correspondent and says that chances are that too much patience might be tragically mistaken for something else suggesting decline of prestige and authority, of which there are already sufficient indications in the proceedings of Assembly and in resolutions that Bombay merchants have passed in favour of boycott of British goods.

NOT RIDICULOUS.

Despatches of other special correspondents also agree in main essentials that a firm policy is called for. Thus a despatch to "The Times" which has, on the whole, taken a sober view of the situation says that campaign cannot be treated lightly. It says that incidents of resistance on the part of volunteers, which are reported from different parts of the country, show that Gandhiji's march has not proved so ridiculous to Indian eyes, as it has appeared to other observers, and for all practical purposes Gandhiji has achieved his intention in breaking salt law in an elaborate manner.

TORY CANT.

Editorially commenting on the Indian situation the "Morning Post" says that while there is no danger to British rule in India of any armed resurrection which even if it arises, Government have always sufficient resources to suppress effectively the danger which arises from Gandhiji's movement is mainly psychological, as it promotes a spirit of defiance. The paper declares that as the choice is between order and chaos, witness in such a crisis would be cruelty while firmness would be humane.

LESSON OF HISTORY LOST.

Echoes of the "Morning Post" are contained in the "Daily News" which says that all history shows that subsequent difficulties in the maintenance of law and order in the situation, as is threatened in India, are primarily due to weakness shown in early stages. The paper derives satisfaction from reports of arrests in India and concludes from them that the lesson of history has not after all evidently been lost on Lord Irwin.

UTTER IRRESPONSIBILITY.

In contrast to these comments the "Daily Herald" maintains vigorously in editorial that, these demands for strong action are all signs of irresponsible mentality. Says the "Daily Herald": We draw attention to reports from India which call for carefullest restraint and sympathetic understanding of Indian problems on the part of British public. There is, from certain quarters, undoubtedly demonstrations of utter irresponsibility and usual clamour for the strong hand of repression.

We trust that these irresponsible talks and demands would be resolutely given no heed to by either Captain Wedgwood Benn or Lord Irwin. Hitherto Captain Wedgwood Benn and Lord Irwin and their advisers have been acting with commendable wisdom and statesmanship in the handling of Indian situation. Efforts to rattle them into any other course of action would undo what good has been done.

DIGNITY AND PRESTIGE.

The essence of problem is to keep steadfastly before India British determination to take the people of India as speedily as possible to the goal of Dominion Status. No responsible person believes that India can immediately become an independent nation, but that India can be enabled to attain Dominion Status within a term of years and become a member within the Commonwealth of nations is now common view of those who are competent to reach sound judgment.

What is more important than obsession of dignity and prestige is convincing India of sincerity of British intentions of establishing Dominion Status in India. Patience and understanding remain as only two keys which can unlock gates which barr way to solution of Indian problems.—Free Press Beam Service.

# SANATANISTS AND "UNTOUCHABLES" CLASH.

## Free Fight Before Nasik Temple.

NASIK, April 9.

A serious situation has arisen over the taking out of the Rath (Chariot) procession by the Sanatanists. Semi-official circles aver that the procession was started by the Sanatanists without informing the police force camped near the temple and that they came to know of it only when the Rath passed by their tents.

The "untouchables" offered Satyagraha before the Rath and there was a clash between the Sanatanists and the "untouchables" and it spread all over the city. Free fighting between both sections occurred at many places. The Mahar colony which is situated in a distant corner was also the scene of disturbance. Police are posted in every quarter of the city. The police stopped the procession half way and cleared people from the temple area.—A.P.

# NEWS IN BRIEF.

—:o:—

Simla.—The death has occurred of Mr. H. S. Cumber, Financial Adviser, Military Finance.—A. P.

Madras, April 9.—In pursuance of the Government of India's decision Mr. G. A. Natesan and Mr. Gray Labour Commissioner boarded last evening the s.s. "Umzumbi" and commenced an enquiry as regards the facilities for the reception and care of repatriates. The enquiry will be resumed to-day.—A. P.

Madras.—Mr. Lakshmikanta Mudaliar, who wanted to purchase and run the "Daily Express" and who was subsequently ordered to be prosecuted for forgery, has been released on bail on his executing a bond for Rs. 10 and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each. —Free Press.

Calcutta.—Lakshmikanta Pramanik, zemindar, and another who were arrested at Mahishbathan yesterday on charge of violating salt laws were placed before the District Magistrate of Twenty-four Parganas this afternoon. They refused to be enlarged on bail and were therefore remanded to Hajat. Hearing of the case was fixed for April 22.—A. P.

The seventh Fine Arts Exhibition (1930) will be held at Bangalore during July 1930. Certificates and prizes awarded. Particulars can be had from the Secretary: Mr. Fred Harvey, No. 1, Commercial Street, Bangalore (Cantt.).

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., can give expert advice on all classes of insurance.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1930.

JUPITER
is a composite office equipped to do insurance business in all departments.

## AMERICA'S KEEN INTEREST IN INDIA'S STRUGGLE.

### Newspapers Featuring Indian News.

NEW YORK, April 7.
(From T. H. K. Rezmie.)

The telegraphic message received here that Mrs. Sarojini has joined Mahatma Gandhi in Salt campaign has been printed here in 2,000 dailies. Their readers daily follow my presentation of developments in India. The Press is featuring news of mass civil disobedience in India.

## SAVAGE TREATMENT OF JAILED SATYAGRAHIS.

### Gopaldas & Talati Handcuffed And Heads Shaved.

### AMRITAL SETH GETS 30 MONTHS' SIMPLE.

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

Amritlal Seth of Ranpur, ex-M:L:C: and editor of "Saurashtra", who was arrested on Sunday for breaking the salt laws was sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment for two and a half years. He is now brought to Sabarmati Central Jail.

HEADS SHAVED.

Darbar Gopaldas and Mr. Gokuldas of Kaira District were interviewed yesterday by Mr. Mahadev Desai in the Sabarmati Central Jail. Speaking at yesterday's meeting Mr. Mahadev Desai said that both of them were treated as ordinary criminals. Their heads were shaved clean and were given the dress of convicts. They were handcuffed by the police of Kaira District.

MUSLIMS TO THE FORE.

Till now 1,100 volunteers have been enrolled. Several Mahomedans are coming forward to enlist themselves as volunteers. Several of them have requested Mr. Mahadev to allot one day specially to them when Mahomedans alone should be permitted to break the salt laws.

Similarly labourers too nave requested him to give them a separate day. The next move on the part of the Congress workers is to send women volunteers to fetch contraband salt to Ahmedabad in carts. They are going to organise sale in trains and every street of Ahmedabad.

At the public meeting last evening Mr. Desai prophesied that before April 13 orders will be issued repealing the Salt Act.

## Satyagraha Campaign Tells.

### *PRICE OF SALT FALLS!*

### FROM ANNAS 2/6 TO ANNAS 1/3 PER PAELI.

The value of salt which hitherto was As. 2|6 per Bombay "paeli" has declined to As. 1|3 and it is sold by many hawkers at this rate in Bombay streets. Owing to the country-wide campaign launched in right earnest against the Salt Act, the salt pan-holders feel very nervous and anxious about the future trade prospects in salt.

## *"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" ON BLACK LIST.*

### *Government Of India's Order.*

### "LIBERTY" & "SEARCHLIGHT" IN THE SAME BOAT.

The following appears in the "Leader":—

Mr. R. D W. D. MacLeod, Deputy secretary to the Government of the United Provinces in the 'Newspaper Department,' wrote on March 18 to all heads of departments, commissioners of divisions, districts officers and district and session judges, and also informed on April 1 (not inappropriately, may we say without irreverence?) all deputy inspectors general of police, the assistant inspector-general of the railway police, the principal of the police training school and all superintendents of police for their guidance that he was directed to say that it was undesirable to send any official notices or advertisements to the "Bombay Chronicle," "Liberty" of Calcutta and the "Searchlight" of Patna, as they were on the black list of the Government of India. We presume that similar orders have had to be promulgated by other local Governments. So the responsibility is of the Government of India. We are rather curious to know what is this 'black list,' what was its genesis, what is its nature, what offence brings a paper on to it, for how long it has been maintained, and whether there is also a black list of men and women in public life. Do local Governments, too, maintain such lists, and do they do so of their own accord or under orders? As regards the particular order which is the subject matter of this paragraph, we certainly cannot approve of such executive punishment of free newspapers which gives their proprietors, editors and managers no opportunity of answering definite charges and vindicating their innocence. The vice of irresponsible Government is that they spend public money and not unlike private advertisers, their own money, that they are the legal custodians of the public interest and are not justified in indulging in their own whims and caprices. It is a pity that there was no public knowledge of this when the Assembly and the Council were in session.

## MADRAS TO START SATYAGRAHA SOON.

### A Joint Statement For Volunteers.

### ANDHRA BEGINS ACTIVITIES.

MADRAS, April 8.

It is understood that the first batch of thirty volunteers from Kerala under the leadership of the President of the Kerala Congress Committee will leave Calcut on April 13 and march through countryside for salt manufacture.

Mr. Prakasam and Mr. Nageswar Rao have issued a joint statement appealing for volunteers.

It is expected that salt satyagraha will shortly be commenced in Madras City.—A. P.

### Reserve Police To Guard Salt-Pans.

MADRAS, April 8.

A Palamcottah message states that a strong contingent of reserve police has left Tuticorin for guarding salt-pans there. Salt Satyagraha will commence at Guntur to-morrow. About three-hundred volunteers are encamping at Guntur.—A. P.

### ANDHRA COMMENCES SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

### "Dictator's" Hurried Plan.

MADRAS, April 8.

Satyagraha Publicity Officer informs press from Guntur: Mr. Konda Venkatappiah "dictator" of Andhra has now ordered that salt satyagraha should commence in all districts to-morrow thereby cancelling his previous instructions for starting civil disobedience on 18th April.—A. P.

## BOMBAY BROKERS TO SEE MAHATMA.

### Their Love For Khadi.

### STEPS TO FOSTER SWADESHISM.

A deputation of prominent members of the Bombay Stock Exchange left for Surat last night en route to Mahatma Gandhi's headquarters. The object of the deputation is to discuss with Mahatma Gandhi questions relating to the boycott of foreign goods and the fostering of the "Swadeshi" movement.

It is believed that the brokers are in general agreement with Mahatma Gandhi's view that they must do all they can to promote the Khadi movement, and use nothing but Swadeshi cloth.

### "Salt—Medicine For Swaraj".

—:o:—

MADRAS, April 8.

"Medicine for Swaraj" announced Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao, ex-M.L.C., at a public meeting held at Bezwada showing the salt manufactured by the party consisting of himself, Messrs. M. Krishna Rao, M. Satyanarayana and Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya at seashore near Vadavallli on the 6th instant. He called upon the Police to take action.—Free Press.

### A DOG WITH CONTRABAND SALT.

—:o:—

SURAT, April 9.

A dog has been brought by some volunteers to Bhimrad which is given the same diet ("chana" and "mamara") as volunteers, and round whose neck contraband salt is tied on a piece of cloth.—A.P.

## *SATYAGRAHA IN THANA DIST.*

—:o:—

### *Campaign To Begin At Arnala On 15th.*

(From A Correspondent.)

THANA, April 8.

At its last meeting the Thana District Congress Committee elected Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta as its President and it was also decided to start Salt Satyagraha in the district under the leadership of Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta. Mr. Mehta had a discussion about the future line of action with the Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Committee and the latter has decided to help the campaign. At the request of Sjt. Mehta, Sjt. D. V. Gokhaley has promised to join the campaign in Thana District.

SATYAGRAHA ON THE 15TH INSTANT AT ARNALA.

Under the auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee a crowded meeting of the citizens of Thana was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta to-night on the grounds of Hanuman Vyayam Shala. Sjt. D. V. Gokhale, Editor of the "Mahratta", Poona, recalled the days of Non-Co-operation movement when Thana was in the vanguard of struggle and exhorted the people to join the present struggle for Independence whole-heartedly.

Sjt. A. R. Bhat explained Mahatmaji's strategy of non-violence and significance of Salt Satyagraha as a beginning of the final fight for Independence.

Sjt. Mehta in his concluding speech declared that Salt Satyagraha would be started on the coast of Arnala on the 15th instant.

A View of the Bombay Satyagrahis marching back from Chaupati to Congress House with sea-water in 'lotas'. Mr. Gharpure, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., is leading the batch.

## Parel Workshop To Open To-day?

### *STRIKERS' GRIM DETERMINATION TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA.*

### 32 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

The G. I P. Railway authorities have advertised in the press to open the Parel Workshop from Thursday. The strikers therefore are determined to offer satyagraha at Parel on Thursday morning, and thus prevent workers from going to the workshop.

On Wednesday 200 Satyagraha volunteers went on the line while a few went to the Matunga Workshop to dissuade loyalists from going to work. The railway authorities apprehending breach of peace sent forth armed police.

On Tuesday, 32 volunteers were arrested by the police between Matunga and Kolwad for offering satyagraha.

### 25 RY. SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

### Recruit Pointsman Dies Of Accident.

25 volunteers including Comusheo Pathak Bapte Kevcstivarad and Ramji offered Satyagraha. I Down Mail was detained between Bori and Gumgaon for one hour 45 minutes.

The D. S. P., the D. T. M. and police party arrived on the scene and arrested them all.

Another batch goes out to-day. Situation is tense. Satyagrahis were cheerful.

After the arrest and shouting up with the labour.

One new recruited pointsman Sitaram Powar got himself between two buffers and died in Ajni Yard.

### G. I. P. Satyagraha.

Bombay, April 7.

Mr. V. B. Purandare, Hon. Gen. Secretary has issued the following press note with regard to the Satyagraha of the G. I. P. Railway strikers:—

At about 6 p.m. on Sunday a group of seven school children below 12 years showed extraordinary courage of offering Satyagraha on line in the Kalyan Yard holding a red flag. A local train bound to Bombay was held up for half an hour.

MR. RUIKAR REMOVED TO THANA.

After the hearing of the Court case hundreds of students and workers proceeded to the police station, where Mr. Ruikar was kept in custody. Shouts of "Ruikar-ki-Jai" and other usual slogans were raised by them and the crowd was eager to see Mr. Ruikar. The police tried to disperse the mob. The police then quietly removed Mr. Ruiker to Thana at midnight.

Volunteers that were arrested after the arrest of Mr. Ruikar were released on Sunday night without trial.

A mass meeting of all workers in Bombay was held under the auspices of A. I. T. W. C. to protest the action of police. Comrades Ginwala, Pendse, Deshpande, Purandare, and Gowande addressed the meeting. Also a procession of all workers in Bombay was carried throughout the city.

### RUIKAR JAILED FOR 2 MONTHS.

### Sequel To Addressing Meeting At Kalyan.

Mr. R. S Ruikar, President of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, was again placed before the City Magistrate at Thana on Wednesday afternoon.

The Court convicted him of the charge of contravening an order of the District Magistrate prohibiting him from addressing a meeting at Kalyan and sentenced him to two months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

### RUIKAR'S MESSAGE TO COMRADES.

—:o:—

Comrades,—Carry on the fight boldly. Neither Bridst Bayonets Nor Jails are going to vanquish our movement. Don't lose courage; be sure that the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union is going to win in the long run and that the workers' cause is going to win in the long run and that the workers' cause is going to triumph inspite of the terrible repression.

R. S. RUIKER.

### FIRING AT BHUSAVAL.

—:o:—

### District Magistrate Orders Enquiry.

The Vice-President, Railway Union, Bhusaval, writes:—

On Sunday Mr. Bhayaji Kulkarni and Mrs. Girajabai Bhat with their parties performed Satyagraha on the Railway lines Mr. Bhayaji is arrested and Mrs. Bhat and parties are let off. The well-known alarm chain puller, Popatlal Shah of Sanosa, was due here at 5 p.m. by 352 Up Nagpur Passenger. On his way the lavatory being dirty and there being no water in it, the chain was pulled 3 or 4 times. Owing to Satyagraha also his train was late by 4 hours. The D. S. P. promptly arrested Popatlal on the Bhusaval platform. The D. S. P. illegally insisted upon cash security of Rs. 1,000 before Popatlal was allowed to go into the town. Popatlal's friend Mr. Narayandas collected Rs. 1,000 at night and was taking the amount to the Sub-Inspector. As it required some time to collect this large amount Mr. Popatlal was placed into a lorry to be taken to Jalgaon. Crowds gathered before the motor car to see him off. Meanwhile some police officials fired four rounds at the mob. The result was one Sikh, Arjunsingh, was wounded and died. Three other men also are wounded.

The firing took place when the D. M. and the D. S. P. were both absent.

After some time the D.. M. Mr. Brown hurried to the scene and then Mr. Popatlal was let off upon his personal bond of Rs. 500.

On Monday Popatlal's case began before the D. M. and Mr. Patankar and Mr. S. V. Vad are defending him.

Vakils' deputation led by Mr. Risbood saw the D. M. when he promised full inquiry into the firing affair.

Hartal is being observed in the town.

Bhayaji's case is to begin on Tuesday when Mr. Kanade defends him.

## STOP PRESS.

CONTAI, April 9.

As a sequeal to the tremendous local enthusiasm generated by the salt Satyagraha of Doctor Banerji and party, six village chowkidars have resigned so far but the same have not been accepted by the authorities.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, April 9.

About one maund of contraband salt prepared at Mahisbathan was sold in public streets this afternoon at business centres in Burrabazaar where four arrests were made.—Free Press.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL. FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.